

The Outlook

MARCH 21, 1917

Offices, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

ARMED GUARDS FOR AMERICAN SHIPS

The President, fully advised that the action of Congress is not needed to give him power to protect American commerce and American lives, has decided to defy Germany's ruthless submarine blockade by protecting our ships with guns and gunners of the United States navy. In his note sent, not to Germany, because our relations with her have been broken off, but to the diplomatic representatives of all other foreign Powers in Washington, the President says:

In view of the announcement of the Imperial German Government on January 31, 1917, that all ships, those of neutrals included, met with in certain zones of the high seas would be sunk without any precaution being taken for the safety of the persons on board, and without the exercise of visit and search, the Government of the United States has determined to place upon all American merchant vessels sailing through the barred areas an armed guard for the protection of the vessels and the lives of the persons on board.

This action is outright and positive, and most welcome. It is a step toward the restoration of American self-respect. Whether our Government convoys American ships or puts armed naval guards and naval gunners on board is not important in principle—whichever way is more effective is the better.

If Germany attacks such a ship, it is an act of war—not the first, by any means, that she has committed against this country, but one so flagrant that no nation could condone it.

It is stated by Secretary Lansing that the "armed guard" would be responsible only to the Navy Department, not to the captain of the ship, and Secretary Daniels likens this condition to that of policemen on a trolley car when a strike is on. In such a case, he says, the policeman is responsible, not to the conductor of the car, but to the Mayor of the city. Just so, the navy men defending the American merchantmen will be responsible to the United States Government. This is only another way of saying that the United States makes itself responsible for the protection of the ship, and, as Germany has declared that it would attack such a ship without warning if it crosses a fixed line, it would seem that the only way to defend it would be to attack a German submarine on sight.

On March 14 comes the report of the destruction of an unarmed American ship, the *Algonquin*, by a submarine. The report states that the *Algonquin* was torpedoed without warning. There was no loss of life. If the facts are as above stated, the destruction of this ship is an act of war, and an act of war is equivalent to a declaration of war.

THE IMMEDIATE NECESSITY FOR PROPER NAVAL VESSELS

Suffering as it is from submarine warfare, destructive of millions of tons of merchant shipping, the world is in immediate need of merchant ships and of submarine destroyers. Both these needs the United States ought at once set to work energetically to supply. In this connection we are permitted to quote from a private letter written by one of our foremost naval authorities, namely, Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League. He says:

Situated as we are at present, none of the new battle-ships or cruisers will be in condition to fire a gun inside of four years, and if we are going to have any war as the outgrowth of the present situation, none of these ships can be of the slightest use to us.

The condition that confronts us is this: War with Germany is a strong probability. If it comes, Germany's action must be by the use of submarines and by inciting her nationals now domiciled in our midst to acts of violence.

If the war in Europe terminates favorably to Germany, then

her fleet in being is sufficiently more powerful than ours to give her control of the sea, and she could land hundreds of thousands of veteran soldiers upon our shores and exact from us a war indemnity.

The expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars on the construction of vessels that cannot be completed in time to be of use in the present emergency does not seem to me to be good business. If we are to fight Germany, our object must be to defeat Germany. If we join the Allies, battle-ships are not needed, because there is an excess of battle-ships. We need submarine destroyers and the type of vessel that can convoy merchant steamers, because the only thing that we will have to fight on the sea will be the submarines.

We need, and the world needs, merchant ships, and we are much better fitted to build and turn out merchant ships than we are battle-ships. England has completed, and is completing, more battle-ships than she will need after peace is declared. If we bargain with her now for battle-ships to be delivered to us after war is at an end, we do two things: we build up our navy and pull hers down, so that equilibrium is more easily reached.

So much for the sea. Now for the land problems. Concerning them Colonel Thompson is equally interesting. He says:

If war breaks out with Germany and Austria, we have in this country some hundreds of thousands of unnaturalized Germans and Austrians—that is, they are still German and Austrian citizens—and their status, in case war comes, would be that of an alien enemy.

The problem of handling this large number of men, who are more or less organized, and to some extent armed, will be a serious one. They know exactly what they want and what they intend to do, and our people do not. I believe, and have always believed, that the way to handle such situations is to have overwhelming strength. If it become at once apparent that we are going to raise and train a million men, we can quickly handle our local situation, and if by any chance Germany prevails in the war with the Allies and seeks to revenge herself upon us by sending an army here and making an attack upon us directly or through Mexico, we are prepared to take care of her; but to start organizing with anything less than one million men in our minds is absurd and folly.

The purely military and naval questions that Colonel Thompson raises should be settled by military and naval experts; but one thing is clear to the civilian mind—and that is the duty of preparing submarine destroyers and of building merchant ships.

WOODEN CARGO VESSELS

If war comes, the navy will have to take many of our merchant carriers to handle coal and naval supplies and for a reserve against naval losses. To replace those steel freighters, large fleets of wooden cargo vessels should be built at once. In this event, the Federal Shipping Board plans to standardize these vessels, so as to allow their parts to be cut at various mills in the timber regions, either along the New England, the Southern, or the Pacific coast. These parts, like automobile parts, cut at any mill, would be sent to yards at different points, there to be assembled. The opportunity for wooden ship construction is all the more evident when we consider how limited at present is the supply of skilled steel workers, and the inability to get steel workers away from the apparently more needful tasks, including naval construction.

Standardization of wooden vessels is one of the two chief measures which the Shipping Board is putting forward to prepare for war. The other is the passage of the provision in the Armed Ship Bill (which was held up by the late filibuster in the Senate, and which will be taken up at the extra session of Congress) which provides for the commandeering of ships owned

by American corporations of which foreigners own all the stock. Under this provision, ships of some 750,000 total tonnage might be commandeered; that is to say, any such ship must either be put under the American flag and be subject to commandeering in case of war, or else the corporation building it must offer it for sale to the Government.

It is not realized that the disruption of our commerce, due to the loss of the coast-to-coast fleet, now engaged in carrying supplies abroad, and the consequent disturbances in the flow of food supplies into our larger cities, has created a genuine economic emergency. This would be relieved if some of the vessels now on the stocks could be brought under our flag.

The more urgent of these two measures put forward by the Shipping Board seems to be that for building a large number of wooden merchant vessels, for that will tend to provide not only for our own commerce but for the depleted commerce of the world.

THE FALL OF BAGDAD: WHAT IT MEANS

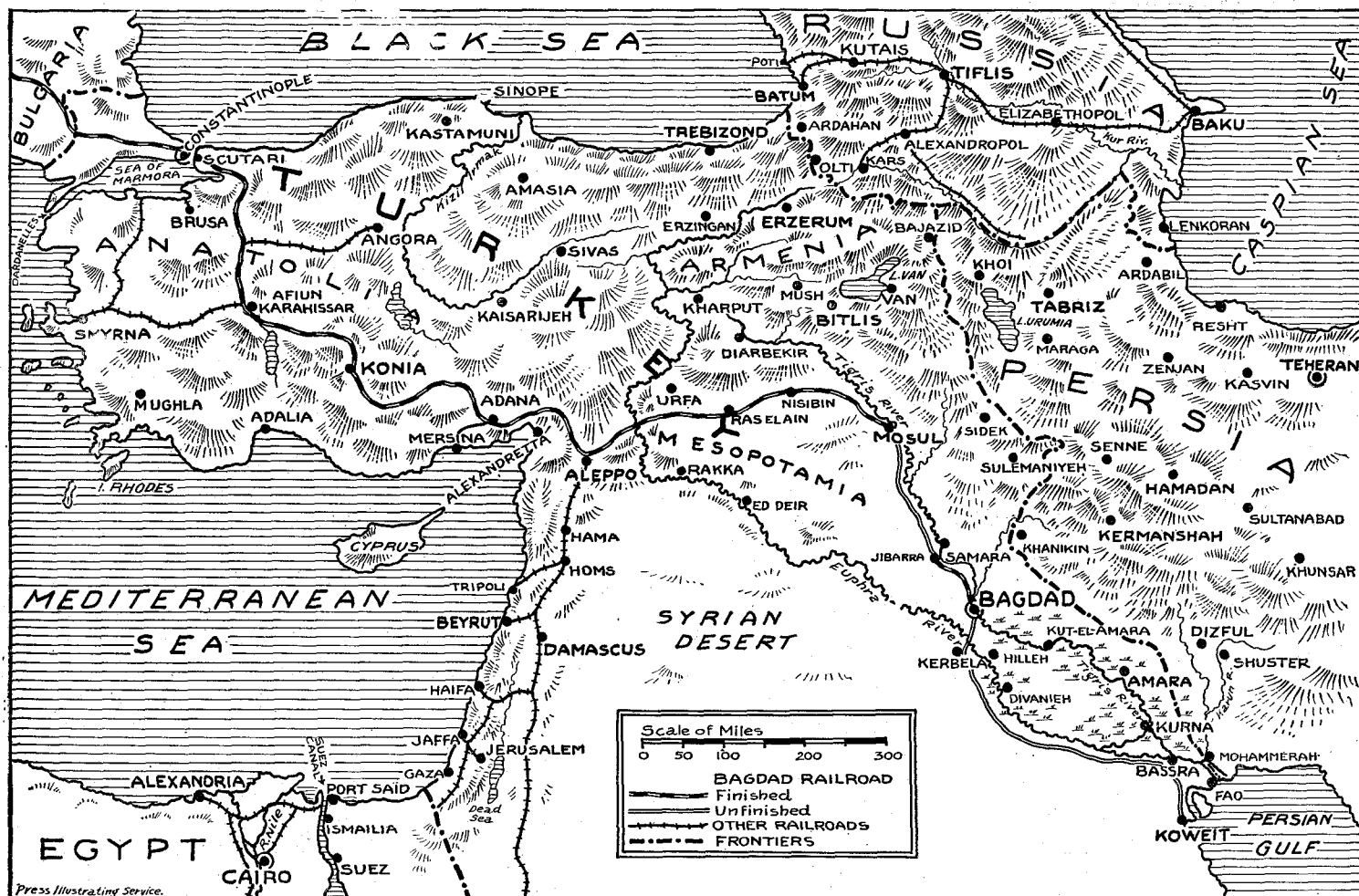
No event since General Brusiloff's great drive on the Russian front last summer has so encouraged and heartened the friends of the Allies as General Maude's triumphant entry into the city of Bagdad. The fall of the ancient city is the culmination of a brilliant military achievement. It opens to view also interesting possibilities as to the large strategy of the war. It may be added that the region is replete with the romantic association of legend and history, for this is the Bagdad of "The Arabian Nights;" to it the British advanced through the famous valley of the Tigris and past the fabled site of the Garden of Eden; Persia, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Palestine, with scores of names familiar to the Biblical student and the lover of Oriental myth and history, are all about it.

General Maude's advance from Kut-el-Amara to Bagdad was extraordinary in its rapidity. A three days' battle near the city itself resulted in the complete defeat and actual rout of

the Turks. The result was not only the seizure of an important center; the Moslem mind throughout the Orient now knows that the British power is again in the ascendant, that the disaster of Kut-el-Amara has been retrieved, that British valor and pertinacity are to be counted with in the future. The efficiency and vigor of General Maude's conduct of this campaign mark him as one of the great fighting men of our day and generation.

If in the future England can do for the Tigris Valley what it did for the Nile Valley, and for the people of Mesopotamia what it did for the people of Egypt, the world may see in the recent victory the beginning of a new forward movement in civilization.

The capture of Bagdad must be looked at in relation to other parts of the war in Asia. The next objective of the British under General Maude would naturally be the city of Mosul, some two hundred miles farther up the Tigris River. Here, according to the best reports available, is the present eastern terminal of the railway planned to extend from Constantinople to Bagdad, the portion beyond Mosul not having yet been built. A glance at the map below will show that Mosul is the center toward which advances are now being made from three directions: First, we have the British army under General Maude advancing northward from Bagdad; secondly, we have the Russians advancing from Persia westward from the direction of Hamadan; and, third, we have other Russians, presumably under the Grand Duke Nicholas, advancing southward from the direction of Lake Van and Armenia. The distances, to be sure, are great, but that a juncture should be made between these forces, and that they should then move westward toward Constantinople, is not by any means beyond the bounds of probability. Such a movement, once under way, would threaten Constantinople from the rear in a dangerous fashion. All indications are that the Turks are not now receiving such assistance and oversight from Germany as they had at Gallipoli and the Straits. The Turkish army which fled before General Maude was not well supported or well



THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR

The fall of Bagdad has renewed interest in the possibilities of advances by British and Russian armies in Asia Minor. This subject is discussed above under the title "The Fall of Bagdad: What It Means"

supplied. There is reason to feel that here, in the most distant part of the world war, the beginning of the expected gradual exhaustion of the Teutonic impulse is evident. The German dream of a solid Middle Europe and a wide road to the granaries of Mesopotamia and Persia grew dim when Bagdad fell.

Another important aspect of the situation may be seen by looking on our map at Palestine. From the Suez Canal British forces have advanced northward along the coast supported by British warships in the Mediterranean toward Jerusalem, and despatches intimate that Jerusalem may fall at any time. If the British should then advance upon the railway running parallel with the Mediterranean, capture in succession Damascus and Aleppo, and reach the railway which leads from Aleppo to Constantinople, still another element would be added to the combination of Allied forces moving toward Constantinople. How curious to read in the daily news reports such an item as this: "In Palestine the force of Australasians and the camel corps that cleared the Turks from the Sinai Peninsula are forging ahead rapidly toward Beersheba."

Such a campaign as we have suggested, resting one wing on the Black Sea and one on the Mediterranean, is colossal in conception and would undoubtedly take many months in execution; but if, as some military judges think, the war is to be decided not this year but next, and not on the Western line but in the East, the possibilities of action in Asia are well worth keeping in mind.

COUNT ZEPPELIN

Few men who start with his advantages have the ups and downs of fortune which marked the life of Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, who died last week at the age of seventy-nine. This ebb and flow of success and popularity was due to Count Zeppelin's devotion to the cause which has made him famous, the conquest of the air. He was born to wealth and a title, and his career as a cavalry officer brought him much distinction, but he risked his entire fortune and the good esteem of the public by his tenacity in clinging to ideas which were often considered insane.

Count Zeppelin, who was born in Constance, Baden, was one of an old and prominent family of aristocrats. At the age of twenty-two he began his military career as a lieutenant of cavalry, and soon thereafter was sent to the United States to serve as a military observer with the Union army in the Civil War. It was here that he got his first taste of aeronautics, when he was allowed to go up in a captive balloon with an observation party.

Zeppelin served in the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 and in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, and served with such distinction that he found himself a general of cavalry at the age of forty-two. Most men would have been content with such success, but through all these years Zeppelin had cherished the dream of navigating the air. Many of his associates thought that his ambition was the product of an unbalanced mind, and the first years of the struggle for scientific accomplishment were fought practically alone. He had almost exhausted his own fortune of more than \$750,000 when the tide turned. With Zeppelin No. 3, on September 24, 1907, he flew three hours about Lake Constance, and a year later, in his fifth air-ship, he flew nearly nine hundred miles in thirty-seven hours, and was greeted by all Germany as the "conqueror of the air." From that time forth he was able to get financial assistance from either the German Government or the German public, while the German General Staff began to co-operate with the Count in developing the military possibilities of the dirigible heavier-than-air vessels which are now universally known by the name of their inventor.

But fate had yet another buffet for the man whose tenacity and courage even his enemies have admired. All the world now knows how Germany's boasts of the value of her great air-ships as an offensive arm in war have been exploded. From a military point of view, the effect of the forty-odd Zeppelin raids on England has been negligible. Apparently it has already been established that the Zeppelin is comparatively useless as an arm of attack, and that for scouting purposes the smaller, quicker airplane is superior. It is said that his disappointment at the failure of his air-ships against England was a factor which

hastened the death of the man whom Emperor William has called the "greatest German of the twentieth century."

THE SENATE IN SPECIAL SESSION

It has been a puzzle to some readers of the press to find that, while the Sixty-fourth Congress came to its end by limitation on March 4, the upper branch of Congress, namely, the Senate, is now in session. The answer to the puzzle is a very simple one. The Constitution in express terms gives to the President the power to "convene both houses or either of them" in special session. The special convening of the Senate by itself is by no means an extraordinary event; in fact, it has been the common practice to do this once in four years, when the beginning of a President's term coincides with the end of a Congress. The reason is that at that time the President desires the aid of the Senate in confirming important appointments. This function, of course, belongs to the Senate alone. There is no reason why the Senate might not be convened at the legal expiration of any Congress, whether that coincides with the inauguration of the President or not. As a matter of fact, however, it has not ordinarily been necessary to do this. President Wilson did in 1913 precisely what he has done now—that is, he called the Senate of the new Congress in extra session immediately after his inauguration, and then called the entire Congress in extra session to begin in April. Extra sessions of the Senate were called in the same way by President Taft, President Roosevelt, and President McKinley.

When so called in special session by itself, the Senate may, of course, do anything within its constitutional limits, such as confirming treaties, altering its own rules, or even passing bills, although such bills would naturally have to wait for the later action of the lower house when it is convened.

The first action of the Senate of the Sixty-fifth Congress, now in session, was to place itself firmly on record against the obstructive tactics by which at the end of the Sixty-fourth Congress twelve men defeated the will of the President, the people, and a great majority of both houses. The closure rule outlined in *The Outlook* last week was adopted by the great majority of seventy-six to three, the recalcitrant Senators being La Follette, Gronna, and Sherman, the last because of his general belief that no limitation of debate should be put on Senators, the others chiefly because they were opposed to the Armed Neutrality Bill.

It is reported that advantage is to be taken of the time now left on the Senate's hands to demand from it immediate consideration of the Colombian Treaty, which is an attempt to gain the favor of a country which did everything in its power to ruin American plans for the Panama Canal, which practically attempted to extort money from the United States, and against which no illegal or improper act was committed by this country. It is hardly credible that the Senate will confirm this treaty, even in a modified form. The treaty comes before the Senate from committee with the original amount of \$25,000,000 as compensation,^a although when formerly considered the Committee changed the sum to \$15,000,000. Senator Lodge, in committee, secured an amendment declaring that no cloud was to be thrown on our title to the Panama Canal. If the country has \$25,000,000 to give away, why not contribute it to Belgian relief?

When the House of Representatives meets on April 16, at President Wilson's call, it will be with parties pretty evenly divided. The latest estimate is that the Democrats will have certainly two hundred and fifteen votes and the Republicans two hundred and fourteen, with a vacancy doubtless to be filled by a Republican, while the five independent voters will probably be divided in allegiance, and if either party has a majority, it is likely to be a majority of a single vote. Special elections are to be held both in New Hampshire and New York to choose successors respectively to Mr. Sulloway (Republican) and Mr. Conry (Democrat), both of whom have died very recently.

THE SOUTH AND THE NATION

No patriotic American citizen, however "Yankee" may be his ancestry and traditions, has forgotten the noble display of National spirit manifested throughout all the Southern States

at the outbreak of the Spanish War. General "Joe" Wheeler was one of the heroic figures of that war, and fought in 1898 under the "Star and Stripes" as gallantly as in 1861 to 1865 he fought under the "Stars and Bars." It is this National spirit—a spirit which has so wonderfully united the South and North only a comparatively few years after the greatest civil strife in history—that makes "Dixie," as we recently said in these columns, the most popular, if not the most characteristic, National air in this country.

This spirit of united Nationalism is again showing itself in the Southern States to-day in a very inspiring fashion. At Clarksdale, Mississippi, the effigy of Senator Vardaman is hanging in the Cotton Exchange of that town as an evidence of the condemnation which his fellow-citizens are visiting upon him for his participation in the filibuster to defeat the arming and protection of American ships. At Bigbyville, Tennessee, so the Columbia, Tennessee, "Daily Herald" informs us, more than a hundred citizens recently held a banquet at which "every denunciation of the faithless few in the United States Senate, every reference to the duty of the American Government, every appeal for victory for the Entente Allies, was greeted with loud applause."

Commenting upon these and similar instances, a member of the editorial staff of The Outlook who is now traveling through the South writes us as follows:

"The people of the South are thinking more Nationally than perhaps they have ever done before. There is much criticism of President Wilson, but nevertheless he is trusted. This combination of the National spirit and the trust in Wilson could have been used, with wise leadership, to place the citizens of this section solidly behind the maintenance of vital American rights. As it is, the South is several jumps ahead of the President and many more ahead of the Middle West. The flame of indignation that was aroused here at the action of the Senatorial renegades is a strong indication of the possibilities of reaching the masses in the South. The Mississippi blacksmith who sent the Iron Cross to Vardaman, the mass-meetings of protest all over Vardaman's own State, the hanging of Vardaman in effigy in Clarksdale, are significant of something more than surface interest in our National welfare and our National problems. The brilliant editor of the Columbia, Tennessee, 'Herald' told me that the Bigbyville mass-meeting was typical of real public opinion in Maury County, one of the best and most interesting counties in Tennessee. It boasts the title of 'the Dimple of the Universe,' and comes nearer deserving it than almost any place I know. A large part of the country is filled with the homes of the substantial farmers whose lands are as trimly kept as an English countryside. The action of the filibustering Senators and the revelations of the Mexican plot stirred a great many of those who had not been reached before, and the danger is now that the President will permit this public opinion to leak away into another swamp of inaction. The pity of it can only be realized here among the people who are his natural supporters and his political sympathizers."

"A NATIONAL BURGLAR ALARM"

The present war is distinguished from all previous wars in history by one principal physical feature—that is, the preponderance of trench warfare. The responsibility for this state of affairs rests upon the airplane. The airplane has made surprise attacks by land practically impossible.

What the airplane has done on land it can do on sea. The protective usefulness of the airplane against surprise attacks from the ocean has not been generally realized in this country. We are at the brink of war with Germany. Germany's most effective weapon against us would be the submarine. Probably our most effective protection against submarine attacks on our coasts would be airplanes. Yet we have done little or nothing to secure this means of protection.

The plan put forth by the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission ought to have immediate and serious consideration. Briefly, this plan calls for the establishment of a series of seaplane stations, not more than one hundred miles apart, from Eastport, Maine, to Brownsville, Texas, and from San Diego, California, to Cape Flattery, Washington. These stations would

be the bases for one thousand hydroaeroplanes. Such a patrol system, says Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, Chairman of the Commission, would be a "National burglar alarm around the country."

These seaplanes, of course, would be merely scouts to report the presence of an enemy to the squadrons of great battle planes which would "go out to shower tons of high explosives, to launch aerial torpedoes, to hail shells from their rapid-fire guns."

The airplane manufacturers of this country say that they can turn out one hundred and seventy-five machines a week. There must be developed within a year, the Commission thinks, a reserve of five thousand trained aviators, and the very men for this work, as Admiral Peary points out, are the young fishermen, sailors, and boatmen of our coasts, who know every cove and promontory, and who would hardly have to face greater danger in the manipulation of scouting seaplanes than they face as part of every day's work in fishing-smack and dory.

PACIFISM AND PREPAREDNESS AT HARVARD

In our picture section this week there is a photograph of a group of undergraduates at Harvard who have enrolled in the Harvard regiment as a part of their course in military science. Under the present Army Law there is provision for a Reserve Officers' Corps to be filled by men who have prepared themselves by such study in American colleges and universities. Many institutions are in this way lending aid to the country at this time. The service that can be thus rendered is invaluable, for in the creation of a citizen army there is nothing needed so much as a body of men of sufficient training to supply that citizen army with officers.

To the spirit of preparedness at Harvard, which pervades the University, the body of students, and Faculty alike, there has risen opposition. Though this opposition represents a minority, it is organized. The Harvard Union for American Neutrality has prepared a platform, and early in February placarded Cambridge with posters that summarized its platform as follows:

THE HARVARD
UNION FOR AMERICAN NEUTRALITY
BELIEVES THAT:

1. War need not follow the break with Germany.
2. War with Germany cannot establish Neutrals' rights.
3. Retaliation is not the highest form of honor.
4. Democracy demands a referendum before war.

DO YOU?

As the "Harvard Alumni Bulletin" reported: "In immediate retort another placard, printed in yellow, appeared, as follows:"

THE HARVARD
UNION FOR AMERICAN NINCOMPOOPS
BELIEVES THAT:

1. This Country should invite the Kaiser to annex it.
2. The best way to aid the cause of Neutrality is by bending the knee and not by arching the back.
3. It is unladylike to stand up for our rights.
4. Demoralization demands that we should not bear arms.

IS IT?

There are several ways of dealing with pacifism. This method has the advantage of preserving the spirit of good humor without loss of incisiveness.

GERMANY AND CARRANZA

A correspondent of The Outlook for whom we have great respect, Mr. Willard L. Simpson, a citizen of Texas, writes to us under date of February 27, protesting against an editorial

CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Marcus in the New York Times



"DAMN THE TORPEDOES! GO AHEAD!" (Farragut)

From the Chicago Evening Post



"DER TAG" (A TAG MADE IN GERMANY)

Greene in the New York Evening Telegram



THE KIND OF BAGGAGE UNCLE SAM IS GOING TO TAKE WITH HIM TO EUROPE

Kirby in the New York World



THE ONLY ADEQUATE REWARD

in The Outlook of February 21 which commented upon General Carranza's proposal that the neutral nations, including the United States, place an embargo on all munitions and supplies sent to the Allies. We pointed out that "if the United States should be foolish enough to fall in with Carranza's proposal it would find itself at once facing the alternative of neglecting the Monroe Doctrine or of opposing England in Mexico. What could be more to Germany's pleasure?" And we added the further comment, "Let Carranza not deceive himself. As a German catspaw he could undoubtedly help Germany, but in so doing he would obliterate himself."

Mr. Simpson objects to the word catspaw. He says: "It is an unjust reflection on a man whom, if you knew him personally, you would in every way esteem, especially as a man. Carranza has never been the 'catspaw' of men or nations, and never will be. He will never be used as the tool of designing interests. His whole record shows this."

In speaking of Carranza as a possible catspaw of Germany we meant no reflection upon his personal honor. But unfortunately there is too much evidence that Germany is bending every effort to employ the Mexican Government as her tool. The plot of Germany in Mexico discovered and announced to the world by the President of the United States proves this. The best thing that the friends of Carranza can do for him now is not to make vague and general statements in the press about his qualities, but to urge him to clear himself by his attitude and his actions from the grave suspicion which the German note, combined with his advocacy of an embargo upon all aid to the Allies, casts upon his attitude both towards the United States and towards the European war. Foreign Secretary Zimmermann does not write notes to the Canadian authorities proposing to give them Alaska and the Northwest Territory if they enter into a plot to invade the United States. The fact alone that the Foreign Secretary of Germany could write such a missive to the Mexican Government as he has shows that he at least believes that it would not be resented as an insult. The Japanese at once so resented a similar suggestion. Has Carranza yet, over his own signature and with all the authority of his position, announced that Germany has insulted him in supposing that for one minute he could entertain such an alliance with Germany? The fact is that the financial support which Germany is giving and proposes to give in larger measure to Carranza makes him very reluctant to reject any overtures from the German Government.

The German menace in Mexico is, in fact, much more serious than that of a mere political threat. Under the new Mexican Constitution, reported in these pages last week, Carranza might, with apparent consistency, lease every oil well in Mexico to German operators, on the ground that British, Dutch, and American concessions are nullified. In the past the physical power of England, Holland, and the United States would have prevented this, but to-day if the Germans and German military officers in Mexico should combine with the military forces of Carranza they can easily seize the oil fields, and thus enable Carranza to ratify his new leases. Thus a vitally important supply of crude oil and gasoline would be cut off from Great Britain and the United States. The eventual effect might be twofold. First, if Germany were beaten she might destroy the oil wells in a few hours by the use of dynamite in order to prevent their falling into the hands of her enemies. If she sues for and enters upon peace negotiations, her possession of Mexican oil territory could be used in peace bargaining exactly as she has proposed to use the territory of Belgium and northern France in peace bargaining.

If Carranza is not an accomplice of Germany in some such plan as this, he should come out in the open. The oil menace in Mexico, moreover, is so serious that we hope our Government is taking some active steps regarding it.

THE MEXICAN ELECTIONS

Because the election of Venustiano Carranza to the Presidency of Mexico had for some time prior to the event been taken as a foregone conclusion the extent of the personal triumph of the First Chief ought not to be overlooked. Carranza's elevation to the supreme Constitutional position in his country

took place just four years and twenty days after he launched his revolution against General Victoriano Huerta in the thinly populated hills of northern Mexico.

Whatever one may think of Carranza or of the cause which he represents, every one must admire the man's perseverance. A dozen times since February 19, 1913, the cause of the First Chief has seemed a pitiful dream, but the determination which his enemies call "stubbornness," and which is Carranza's best asset, has carried him to his goal.

To judge by available reports as we go to press, the Mexican elections were conducted in a way to deserve not a little praise. Even ardent Carranzistas would hardly claim that anything like a fair and free poll of the country was taken, yet no election ever held in Mexico so nearly approached the aspect of a fair election in a civilized and democratic republic as this one. The total vote for President is variously reported as between 800,000 and 2,000,000. At any rate, more Mexicans went to the polls than in any previous election in the history of their country.

Carranza is the first constitutional President that Mexico has had since Francisco Madero was chosen in 1911. Madero received more than 300,000 votes. The candidates who opposed Carranza—Fernando Iglesias Calderón and Francisco García—were able to make no serious opposition. One interesting feature of the election was the victory of Señorita Herlinda Galindo, a woman suffragist. Miss Galindo was elected to the lower house of the Mexican Congress and is the first woman ever chosen for the Mexican Chamber of Deputies.

WAR AND LABOR

Here in America we are practically in a state of war. What is the attitude of labor?

In this connection two events of last week deserve comment. The first was the meeting in Washington of representatives of 147 trades unions, comprising about 3,000,000 workers. After many hours of debate, in which the final action was vigorously criticised by large pacifist groups, the meeting approved a document perhaps the most remarkable of its kind ever issued in this country. The document includes a protest against militarism and a distinct statement that "the power and use of industrial tools is greater than the tools of war, and will in time supersede the agencies of destruction," and that organized labor should have representation in all agencies determining policies of National defense and controlling publicity. The concluding paragraphs of the statement should be quoted. They are:

We . . . hereby pledge ourselves in peace or in war, in stress or in storm, to stand unreservedly by the standards of liberty and the safety and preservation of the institutions and ideals of our Republic.

In this solemn hour of our Nation's life it is our earnest hope that our Republic may be safeguarded in its unswerving desire for peace; that our people may be spared the horrors and the burdens of war.

But, despite all our endeavors and hopes, should our country be drawn into the maelstrom of the European conflict, we, with these ideals of liberty and justice herein declared, as the indispensable basis for National policies, offer our services to our country in every field of activity to defend, safeguard, and preserve the Republic of the United States of America against its enemies, whosoever they may be, and we call upon our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens in the holy name of labor, justice, freedom, and humanity to devotedly and patriotically give like service.

The second event, in contrast to the first, was an ominous one. It was a conditional call by the four railway brotherhoods for a strike, beginning on the night of March 17, of the freight engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen of certain railway systems. This is admitted to be the beginning of a plan of strikes all over the United States to give at once to train, engine, and yard employees the benefit of the Eight-Hour Law.

The fight began last summer when the four railway brotherhoods succeeded in intimidating the President and Congress into passing an Eight-Hour Law, September 2, 1916. As they also succeeded in preventing the passage of other labor measures asked by the President, one of which was an act making a strike illegal while it is being investigated, and as the next Congress unfortunately does not meet until April 16, they have

a month to work without, as they think, the National Government's interference.

On November 5, 1916, the railways filed suits in the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the law. A decision had been expected week before last, when the Court reconvened after its recess. Last January the brotherhood promised to wait "a reasonable time" for the decision. Their present action indicates their conviction that the "reasonable time" has elapsed.

The law was to have gone into effect on January 1, 1917. The Eight-Hour Commission has kept an account which shows what the men would have earned to date under the application of the Eight-Hour Law; if the law be held valid, there is now, it is said, some \$12,000,000 to the credit of the workers.

The action of the brotherhoods in setting strike machinery in motion follows the tactics pursued by them last August when, while the President was conducting negotiations, the brotherhood leaders suddenly sent out a National strike call.

Their present action is a blunder. First, they are showing contempt for the orderly processes of law, for in justice they are bound to hear what the court of final resort says before taking action.

Second, the present time of food shortage is peculiarly not a time for such action. To shut off freight service now would mean widespread and intolerable suffering.

Third, as we are practically in a state of war and as our railways are primary instrumentalities of National defense, the Government must resist any tampering with their operation. In case of strike, the Government would have not only to take over that operation itself, but also to proceed against any men who would cripple the service. In his request for comprehensive railway legislation last summer the President specifically included an authorization by Congress to take over the roads if he believes the country's vital interests are affected. But, as with the Armed Ships Bill, we believe he has that power inherent in his office.

If the railway brotherhoods act as they have threatened to act, and as it is possible they will have acted before this issue reaches our readers, this one deed of a labor group will do much to nullify the words of the representatives of the National Conference of Trade Unions.

This is a time for National co-operation and for National unity. There must be discipline for those who resist such co-operation and such unity. This discipline, if invited by the action of any group of wage-earners, would be most appropriately administered by their fellow-workers.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR BOYS

For a year there has been opposition to the pioneer State law providing for the military training of boys of school age. The answer which the Legislature of New York State has given to that agitation of opposition is to make the law more extensive. Hereafter, if signed by the Governor, as we hope it will be, the New York law will apply not only virtually to school-boys, but also to virtually all the boys of the State.

There are many reasons for the change in the law; but one of these reasons of itself is decisive. Military training is a measure of safeguarding youth. Every citizen of military age under the Constitution and the laws is liable for military service. A law to provide for military training is a law to give those who are trained a chance for their lives. It is undemocratic and unjust to extend this safeguard to a privileged class, and especially undemocratic and unjust to extend that safeguard to a class already privileged in being able to be at school.

As a pioneer measure for establishing military training as a part of the educational system of the State, under the direction of the Military Training Commission, the Welsh-Slater Law passed last year was of National significance; but some of its specific provisions were subject to serious criticism. In its modification now it has been vastly improved. It not only extends the law so that it applies to boys who are regularly and lawfully employed in occupations for a livelihood, but it adds this important and valuable provision:

Such requirement as to military training, herein prescribed, may in the discretion of the Commission be met in part by such

vocational training or vocational experience as will, in the opinion of the Commission, specifically prepare boys of the ages named [sixteen to nineteen inclusive] for service useful to the State, in the maintenance of defense, in the promotion of public safety, in the conservation and development of the State's resources, or in the construction and maintenance of public improvements.

By this provision, which has the approval of the State Commissioner of Education, Dr. John H. Finley, New York State adopts the broadest and most enlightened view of military training. Not only does this State recognize the indispensable military value of the sort of work that is done by the mechanic in the factory—work for which in war time England has had to call her skilled mechanics back home who had been mistakenly sent to the front when their services were needed and could be utilized to much greater advantage in the making of munitions and in the maintenance of industries essential to the life of the nation—but the State also avails itself of military training as a means for the development of the human resources of the State.

Of course the law provides for exemptions, as does every law in every country requiring universal military training or service. Those who are mentally or physically unfit must manifestly be exempt, and so must certain other groups for one reason or another. Apart, however, from these necessary groups, the military training law of New York now applies to all boys. Some day every State will require of all boys and all girls, physically and mentally fit, such training as will make them ready for the particular service for which each is best suited in time of war; and such a training will be sure to be one of the best means for increasing the usefulness of all citizens in times of peace.

THE LYONS FAIR

Leipsic has long been notable among German cities because of its three great annual fairs. These attracted an immense number of merchants and manufacturers from Europe and from the Near East. The fairs were held at Easter, Michaelmas, and New Year's. The average value of the sales exceeded fifty million dollars a year. But the war has put an end to the Leipsic Fair—that is, for the world at large.

During the first year of the war it was thought that perhaps the interruption would not be long. But when the second year of war began, the merchants and manufacturers in countries other than those of the Central Powers became restive, and a movement crystallized for a fair elsewhere. The city chosen was Lyons. It was a wise choice, and for three reasons: first, because of its geographical situation; second, because of the enterprise of its merchants and manufacturers; and, third, because its Mayor, M. Édouard Herriot, has displayed apparently more energy in municipal efficiency than has the mayor of any other French city. M. Herriot has now entered the French Cabinet.

A look at a map is enough to show the central situation of Lyons as regards the points of the compass. It is a little over three hundred miles southeast of Paris, and something over two hundred miles north of Marseilles. It is the largest city on the Rhone, its population being not far from half a million. It was due to the Lyons merchants, with the Mayor at their head, that their city secured the succession to the Leipsic Fair. Appropriately, M. Herriot became President of the Lyons Fair.

The first fair was held last March. It proved a brilliant success. It was attended by 1,342 merchants and manufacturers from France, Great Britain, Canada, Italy, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and Russia. They did a business of some \$10,000,000 and turned away \$8,000,000 for lack of facilities. The articles dealt in showed a greater variety than those at Leipsic. At Lyons one saw agricultural machines, automobiles, chemicals and chemical products, clothing, colonial products, electricity and electrical appliances, fertilizers, food products, furs, hides and skins, morocco goods, music, books, printing, stationery, toys, tools, and many other articles, which were displayed in booths extending along the six miles of embankments on the Rhone.

At the second fair, which has just been opened, it is expected that there will be three times as much business as at the first fair.

HANG TOGETHER

WILLIAM JOEL STONE, the senior Senator from Missouri, has been reinstated by the Senate as Chairman of its Committee on Foreign Relations.

Is there any free people except the American people who could be made to suffer such a denial of the very principle of representative government?

Senator Stone has consistently opposed the maintenance of American rights on the high seas, and consistently acted in compliance with the ruthless warfare which Germany has waged, not only against her enemies, but against neutrals and other non-combatants.

Whether Senator Stone's course has been inspired by his deference to those who are pro-German and anti-American among his constituents, or whether it has been inspired by his own ideas as to what constitutes legality, humanity, and common morality, has nothing to do with the case. There is here involved no question of the motives, the animus, the character, of the Senator from Missouri. The only point to be considered is the fact that Senator Stone has committed himself to a foreign policy which has been repudiated by the people, opposed by the Administration, and condemned by the Senate itself. He shares with Senator La Follette and ten others the distinction of having successfully withstood the demand of the President, Congress, and the country for an adequate measure for resisting German aggression against the United States. He, the arch opponent of the Nation's foreign policy, has been put by the very men who have repudiated his attitude into the position of the Senate's leader on foreign affairs.

That such action should be possible is monstrous.

Against this action there should be from every quarter of the country such a protest that the Senate would be forced to come to its senses.

At present the Senate is not in its senses. It is not following reason or common sense. It is simply following tradition.

Of all the Democratic Senators who have served on the Committee on Foreign Relations, William Joel Stone, of Missouri, has served for the longest period. That fact is the sole qualification for his Chairmanship of that Committee. It ought to be disqualification in such a case as his for even membership in the Committee. The man who comes new into the Senate, without experience, without knowledge of public questions, and who innocently or ignorantly takes a position on an overshadowing public question that is contrary to the will of the country, to the will of the Administration, to the will of the Senate—to say nothing of the interests of his Nation—might be allowed to serve on the Committee dealing with that question in order that he might himself become educated. But this is the very reverse of the case of Senator Stone. He has not the excuse of inexperience. His decision to run counter to the will of the country, the will of the Administration, and the will of the Senate is deliberate; it is based on experience; it has been reached after long acquaintance with the problems involved and with what the country thinks of those problems. His seniority, so far from being a reason for making Senator Stone Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is a reason which might be cited in justification of the Senate if it refused to place him on the Committee at all.

What has happened in the Senate may conceivably happen in the forthcoming House of Representatives. If the House is organized by the Republicans, the Chairmanship of its Committee on Foreign Affairs may be assigned to the man who happens to be the senior member of that Committee on the Republican side, Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin. Mr. Cooper is, like Senator Stone, an opponent of his country's foreign policy and a supporter of the policy of those who have tried to weaken and manacle this country to the great benefit of Germany. The House is not bound by tradition, as the Senate is. Mr. Cooper himself can bear testimony to the fact that a man may be displaced in the House because he is not in sympathy with his party's or his country's policy. When the Philippines question was uppermost, Mr. Cooper, who was in the line for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Insular Affairs, was put one side. He should be put aside again. It would not only be ridiculous, it would be dangerous, to have in each house of Congress at the

head of its Foreign Affairs Committee a man whose attitude on foreign affairs his country had repudiated.

There is one way by which the danger involved in this form of misrepresentative government can be avoided:

Let both houses of Congress be reorganized on a new and a National basis. In the presence of a foreign danger, as we have before pointed out, democracy in France and in England has protected itself by disregarding party divisions and mobilizing its political forces against the nation's common enemy. This is what democracy should do in America. Let the real majority in each house govern. Let all the men, without regard to party, constituting unquestionably a majority of each house, who believe that it is the Government's first duty to protect the Nation's citizens at home, abroad, and on the high seas, and to defend its obligations and observe its word of honor, get together and unite on common parliamentary leaders and committee chairmen; and so long as this foreign crisis lasts and the dangers from a foreign foe continue let them stand together and act together as becomes men and patriots.

We suggest that American voters in all parts of the country, by telegraph and mail, urge this non-partisan union upon their Senators and Representatives.

RESIST NOT EVIL

THE PACIFIST DOCTRINE AND ITS FALLACY

We have received several letters recently from pacifists setting forth the doctrine of non-resistance. We print the following from the pastor of the Moravian Church at Port Washington, Ohio, as a typical, courteous, and sincere expression of this doctrine:

To the Editors of The Outlook:

The editorial on "Three Pacifists" in the issue of February 28 was rather incomplete. The three examples held up to scorn were taken from the New Testament, but the writer failed to mention the central character in that deservedly well-known book.

Among other things, Jesus Christ said: "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called sons of God;" and "Ye have heard that it was said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy; but I say unto you, Love your enemies, and pray for them that persecute you; that ye may be sons of your Father which is in heaven." When Jesus was attacked by enemies and one of his friends "drew his sword, and smote the servant of the high priest, and struck off his ear," Jesus said to him, "Put up again thy sword into its place: for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." Other sayings could be cited which indicate strongly that Jesus was opposed to reliance on force or arbitrament by force.

If you wish to quote the New Testament in defense of your opinions, you should not ignore the words of Jesus Christ, whether you agree with him or not. By common consent he is its supreme authority. (Rev.) ROLAND BAHNSEN.

Similar views, fine in spirit but faulty in reasoning, are expressed in an advertisement published on another page by the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in America.

It is certain that Jesus did not teach that we are not to resist evil by right means, since his whole life was spent in resisting evil, and by his resistance he aroused the anger of those whose wrong-doing he combated and laid down his life as a sacrifice to their anger. Nor did he mean that force cannot be used in resisting evil, since he himself used force on two noteworthy occasions, once at the beginning and once at the end of his ministry. A corrupt ring had taken possession of the outer court of the Temple. He drove them from the court with such force as to overturn the tables of the money-changers, and with a whip, the symbol, if not the instrument, of his physical power. At the end of his ministry, when the Temple police came to arrest him, he put himself between the police and his disciples, and the police, it is said, when confronted by him fell backward to the ground. Whether the force which literally knocked them down was moral or physical, natural or supernatural, is not material. The

fect was physical. Not until the disciples had taken his hint and the opportunity which he gave them for flight, and had made good their escape, did he surrender himself to be led away to death. It is sometimes said that self-defense is a law of nature. Defense of others is the law of Christ, and there is nothing in his teaching to warrant the affirmation that in defending others we may not use whatever instrument will best protect them. Peter's sword could have afforded no protection. On the contrary, it would have insured the outlawry of both Jesus and his disciples as rebels against the Roman Government, and their execution if they had been caught.

Christ's teaching and his example agree with and confirm the chivalrous instincts of mankind. Those instincts demand that the strong shall defend the weak. The pioneers who settled in the State of Ohio in the days of the Indians could not have peace even in their sleep, for they had constantly to think of defending their wives and babies against the scalping-knife and the tomahawk. It may sound like cant to some people, but it is perfectly possible to chastise a wrong-doer in a spirit of love. We do not hate the German militarists; we do not want to wreak vengeance on them; we do not even want to hurt them. But we want to compel them to stop killing women and children and plotting with Mexico for the dismemberment of our country. We will parley with them and reason with them as long as there is the slightest chance that that reason will do any good. We assume that our correspondent would be in favor of arresting and locking up a drunken man who should come into one of his Sunday morning services and attack women and children and attempt to break up his legitimate peaceful work of worship and education. He would approve if one of his strongest deacons or elders threw the man down and pinioned his arms and as humanely as possible carried him off to the lockup. If the judge sentenced him to prison, he would want him imprisoned under the Osborne methods of kindness and reform. That is what The Outlook wants to do with German militarism. It wants to pinion its arms so that it cannot go on destroying civilization, and when it has got them pinioned it wants to do everything it can to aid Germany, emancipated and reformed, to take its place in the family of nations.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR ENGLAND

It is perfectly true that, while the United States and Great Britain have been at peace for over a hundred years, "Britishers" and "Yankees" have an unhappy faculty of irritating each other. While this irritability does not result in breaches of the peace, it is not conducive to the heartiest kind of sympathy. During the Spanish War the London "Spectator" explained this mutual nagging by an analogy drawn from family life. The Englishman, said the "Spectator," does not much care what non-English-speaking nations do so long as they do not invade British rights. If a Frenchman seems to be guilty of bad taste, the Englishman laughs at it but feels no sense of responsibility about it. But an American, continues the "Spectator," is a member of the family, and when an Englishman conceives that America is doing a distasteful thing it annoys him and he speaks out about it just as one brother in a family often irritably protests against the words or acts of another brother to which he would pay absolutely no attention if uttered or done by a stranger. The analogy may be carried further. The average American feels that this country is snubbed by England as the younger boy in a family is often snubbed by the older and more sophisticated brother. England assumes towards us, as Ian Hay recently pointed out in these pages, a superior and self-sufficient air which is sometimes very hard to bear. This, we are convinced, is the fundamental reason why pro-Ally Americans often show more enthusiasm for France than they do for England in the great world contest.

But it is gradually penetrating the mind of America that Great Britain, with her characteristic reserve and lack of talk, is performing the feat of a giant in the war; that her navy has saved the United States from invasion; that she has effectively prepared an army of five million men in two years; and that

in doing all this gigantic work she has asked no help from the rest of the world, but, on the other hand, has enormously helped her Allies through all sorts of personal and financial instrumentalities. The American who wishes to express his sympathy with Belgium gives to the Belgian Relief Fund. Or, if he wishes to put his affection and admiration for France in a tangible form, he can contribute to the fund of the American Ambulance. It is perhaps not generally known that there is a very definite work which will enable Americans who would like to hold out a hand of sympathy to the English to do so, although, curiously enough, in contributing to it they will be doing it through an institution which bears a French name. We refer to the French Wounded Emergency Fund. The "F. W. E. F.," as it is colloquially known, is an English organization working under the authority of the French Government. It was started by half a dozen women. In one year it grew to be so large and so generally efficient that it received the approval of the French War Office; it was among the first of the foreign societies to obtain this sanction. Its objects are to obtain and send all kinds of supplies for the comfort and convalescence of wounded French soldiers in France or elsewhere, and it affords an opportunity for Americans and Englishmen to co-operate in war relief work. Thus those Americans who contribute to its treasury are not only helping France but are showing the English that they desire to co-operate with them in the great objects of the war. The French Wounded Emergency Fund has a complete and efficient organization in England. The address of the American Branch, under the charge of Captain J. F. Lucey, is 2328 Woolworth Building, New York, the American depository of its funds being the Guaranty Trust Company. We think there is a growing desire in this country to do something for England. At present about the only way the people of the United States can do anything for England is to do something with England, and this great English philanthropic institution, the "F. W. E. F.," gives a much-needed opportunity.

SHALL WEST POINT BE REORGANIZED?

Americans are justly proud of the West Point Military Academy. It is one of the great technical schools of the world, and its graduates have in a very marked degree brought not only service but honor to their country. What American school or college or university includes among its graduates the names of three men of more shining and idealistic Americanism than Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, and George W. Goethals? As administrators, executives, and engineers in civil life the graduates of West Point maintain an exceptionally high average standing. Much as we dislike the word "cultural," which has become a cant phrase in education, there is no other word that can be employed in defining the indirect spiritual influence of an educational institution. West Point is truly a cultural as well as a technical school. The chief difficulty with it is its physical limitations. It cannot produce enough trained officers to fill the vacancies even in our small regular army. Various suggestions have been made as remedies for this defect. It has been proposed, for example, that the Government establish other "West Points" in other parts of the country. To do this is really impossible. No doubt other first-rate Governmental military schools might be established, but a university or college has a personality, like an individual. This personality depends upon physical qualities, climatic influences, traditions, associations, alumni, and various other intangible but real influences. There may be many great and noble American statesmen, but there can be only one Abraham Lincoln. So there may be many technical military schools, but there can be only one West Point. The question, then, resolves itself into whether West Point can be made more efficient by giving it a greater capacity.

Major-General J. P. Sanger, U. S. A., retired, makes in the current issue of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution" an interesting proposal of a method to develop the capacity of the West Point Academy. He prints statistics which show that "for many years the Academy has furnished less than one-third of our regular officers." He points out that of the four

years which now constitute the course at West Point a large part of the time is taken up by cultural studies. He would reorganize the Academy by three radical changes:

First, he would admit candidates, not by the appointing method, but by the examination method, allowing all young men who can pass a satisfactory examination to become students.

Second, he would relegate the purely cultural work of the Academy to universities, colleges, and technical schools, "abolishing as much of the academic course as pertains to the exact sciences, languages, history, English, etc."

Third, he would transfer to post-graduate military schools, of which there are seven in this country, the teaching of higher technical branches. "These changes," says General Sanger, "would reduce the four years' course at the Academy to two years, and the Academy would then provide only the general military training needed by all second lieutenants." As a natural result, the number of second lieutenants prepared for the regular army would be doubled without adding to the cost or to the physical side of the Academy.

General Sanger's suggestion is an interesting one, but it seems to us to be educational rather than military. The immediate military question before the country is that of universal military training for civilians. When that principle is embodied in the statute-books, the professional training of officers, who will be more than ever needed for the training of the citizen soldiery, will doubtless come next. The traditions of West Point have had a moral and spiritual as well as a military effect upon the country. The best of those traditions must not be lost sight of in improving its efficiency. What we want in the United States is not more Hindenburgs, Mackensens, and Falkenhayns, although their military genius is very great, but more Grants, Lees, and Goethalses, whose military skill is founded upon an understanding of human relationships.

FREE CUBA

It is fifteen years since the United States established a free and independent Cuban Government in accordance with the declaration of our Congress, when it declared war against Spain, that "the people of Cuba ought of right to be free and independent." Four years later this country was forced to intervene because of insurrection and threatened anarchy. Once more, in 1909, we withdrew our forces and left Cuba to her own devices after she had peacefully chosen as President the very man who has headed the recent revolts and who now lies a prisoner in Havana—José Miguel Gomez. President Menocal, who succeeded Gomez in 1912, and who was again the Conservative candidate in the elections of 1916, is a Conservative, an able administrator, and represents capital and the business elements of the island. Gomez, on the other hand, caters to the Cuban "old soldier" vote, has made the Liberal party fiercely radical, and has been freely charged with financial and political corruption. Not Dr. Zayas (the Liberal candidate for the Presidency at the recent election), a mild and pliant follower of Gomez, but Gomez himself, has been the leader of the insurrection. With the capture of Gomez the backbone of the rebellion has probably been broken, although his followers are still in arms in Santiago and elsewhere. Menocal declares that "as a revolution the thing is now a matter of ridicule." American forces have been landed at Santiago and elsewhere, as they have been landed at Haiti and other turbulent places when American lives and safety were endangered. The disputed electoral questions should be left to the courts and to local re-elections.

In a published statement President Menocal declares that "the United States Government has acted toward Cuba in the recent crisis with the utmost delicacy and firmness and a very long step has been taken toward overcoming the old-time prejudice that certain portions of the Cuban people have entertained toward Americans since the intervention of 1906." In view of the fact that Dr. Divivo, a Cuban Liberal now under arrest, had, it is alleged, a German document promising aid to the insurgents, we may especially welcome President Menocal's assurance: "There need be no apprehension as to the activity of foreign agents in this Republic. We will put a stop to that."

The question is often asked, and naturally now more than

ever, whether there can ever be a truly Free Cuba. There is every reason to reply in the affirmative. Cuba has more than once gone through troubles of a dangerous kind since she threw off Spain's yoke; but she *has* gone through them. One does not imagine that Cuban political life will be as placid as that of Massachusetts, but her opportunities are almost boundless. In fertility, commerce, and capacities for natural development she is strong. That she has men of real patriotism and a passionate desire to be independent is recognized. Under the agreements of the Platt Amendment the United States checks any tendencies toward political anarchy, bankruptcy, or alliance with other nations. American business men in Cuba are impatient with Cuban faults and weakness, and would gladly welcome annexation by the United States, but, despite such disturbances as those now existing, we believe that this country will cling to the policy of international friendship and brotherhood which makes the history of American treatment of Cuba a noble record of unselfishness and National honor.

FAREWELL TO THE KNEISELS

With something like dismay, the followers of the art of music in America, and particularly those who find their greatest enjoyment in chamber music, learned recently that with its last concert in New York City on April 3 the Kneisel Quartette is to end its career.

The announcement which Franz Kneisel, the founder of the Quartette, sent to its patrons and friends under the date of March 6 expresses so well the spirit with which Mr. Kneisel has worked that it serves to explain the high regard in which the Quartette has been held from its earliest days until now. Mr. Kneisel writes in the course of that letter:

During all the long companionship which has existed between the organization which I have had the honor to lead and the public I have been met with only expressions and acts of kindness, encouragement, and approval. What change there has been in the relationship between the Kneisel Quartette and the public in all this time has only been in the way of a mutual increase of appreciation and devotion to the form of art which the Quartette and its patrons have been cultivating. There is nothing, I am sure, which the lovers of chamber music could have done differently at any time from the beginning of the Quartette's activities till now better calculated to stimulate and encourage me and my associates to strive for the ideals which we set at the beginning of our efforts. The desire that the high standard which has been before us from the beginning should not be permitted to suffer depreciation has of late years been a cause of great concern to me; and the responsibility has become a burden—so great a burden, indeed, that I have reluctantly come to the decision to end the career of the Kneisel Quartette with the last concert of this season.

In making his announcement, Mr. Kneisel expresses not only gratitude toward those who have supported his efforts, but also the sorrow which accompanies the abandonment of the work to which he has been devoted and the breaking of associations, particularly with his "friend and colleague of nearly a generation, Mr. Svecenski." Hereafter, as he says in his announcement, Mr. Kneisel is to devote himself largely to teaching.

Founded in 1885 in Boston, and consisting for several years exclusively of members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Kneisel Quartette later transferred its headquarters to New York. It has, however, played in cities throughout the country. Besides Mr. Kneisel, first violin, and Mr. Svecenski, viola, who are to-day the two original members of the Quartette, there have been, in succession, the following: as second violin, Mr. Fiedler, Mr. Roth, Mr. Ondricek, Mr. Theodorowicz, Mr. Roentgen, Mr. Letz, the present second violin, and, during Mr. Letz's absence temporarily, Mr. Gardner; and as 'cellist Mr. Giese, Mr. Hekking, Mr. Schroeder, and the present 'cellist, Mr. Willeke.

It seems almost unthinkable that so great and distinctive a musical institution as the Kneisel Quartette should come to an end. Such an organization should, like a university, be virtually immortal. It is true that there is a very distinctive personality about a string quartette, and that the personality of the quartette seems to be dependent upon the personality of its leader. Nevertheless, it seems as if it might be possible for the Kneisel

Quartette to continue to be the Kneisel Quartette even though it might seem best for Mr. Kneisel himself to retire from it. The death of this organization will be a serious injury to artistic standards in this country, and it seems as if it ought to be preventable.

To explain what this injury will be is difficult. Only those can understand it who have been familiar with what the Kneisel Quartette has done and what it has been. Other chamber music organizations have grown up in this country, and some of them have made distinctive contributions to the development of music in America. One or two of them might reasonably be said to have rendered a service perhaps as great as the service that "the Kneisels" have rendered; but it is different. When Mr. Kneisel first formed his Quartette, he was the principal—that is, the first of the first violins, the leader among the performers—in the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He had come to Boston in 1884 at the invitation of Mr. Gericke, who was the real creator of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, as we know it to-day. Mr. Kneisel had the same standards of perfection that Mr. Gericke had. It is said that one time a young composer went to Brahms for advice. Brahms told him to revise and revise and revise his compositions, and then revise; for, he explained, the beauty of a composer's melodies is a gift of God, but, beautiful or not, his work must be perfect. That was the standard of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and it was the standard of the Kneisel Quartette, founded thirty-two years ago. This standard of perfection Mr. Kneisel has maintained throughout all these years.

Sometimes the Kneisels as interpreters have been charged with being severe, austere, unemotional. Criticism of that sort has been less a reflection upon the Kneisels than a revelation of the soul of those who have made it. Indeed, one of the very greatest services which Mr. Kneisel has rendered to music in America has been to educate and develop in this country a body of listeners to music who have been able to discriminate between that form of unemotionalism which is merely coldness and incapacity to feel and that unemotionalism which is really the control and restraint and governance of the emotions by the mind and the will. The late Professor Paine, of Harvard, in commenting upon Haweis's book called "Music and Morals," used to say, "Music and fiddlesticks!" But the sort of service that Mr. Kneisel has rendered in this respect has been not merely an artistic service, but a moral service as well, for there is here an intimate relation between morals and art. And it is this sort of service that is especially needed in this day. The tendency to let emotions and moods and whims run away with the judgment is very manifest not only in submarine warfare but also in contemporary art, including contemporary music.

It is probably a vain and futile wish, but it is one which it is impossible to suppress, that Mr. Kneisel could have seen fit to train and develop in some way a successor who might carry on his work and maintain his institution as the embodiment in the art of music of an ideal which it would be calamitous to lose.

THE MERIT SYSTEM

No act of President Wilson's redounds more to his credit than does his decision to place by Executive order the first, second, and third-class postmasters in the merit system. He thus follows Postmaster-General Bursleson's recommendation of last December.

Postmasters are divided into four classes, according to the receipts from their offices. At the present time their respective numbers are as follows:

First Class—567.	Third Class—7,437.
Second Class—2,213.	Fourth Class—45,393.

These classes are divided according to the gross receipts of the offices, as follows:

First Class—\$40,000 and over.	Third Class—\$1,900 to \$8,000.
Second Class—\$8,000 to \$40,000.	Fourth Class—less than \$1,900.

The merit system has made gratifying progress in our postal service. Presidents Roosevelt and Taft took the fourth-class postmasters out of the old spoils system, the first act in that direction comprising those postmasters whose offices lie north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi. Not only were those in the remainder of the country later brought in to the merit

system, but also all assistant postmasters and the clerks in their post-offices as well.

These officials were not subject to confirmation by the Senate, and hence the President could put them definitely under the Civil Service Law. But the change in the status of first, second, and third class postmasters—who, of course, enjoy remuneration proportionate to the importance of their offices—requires legislation, as they have to be confirmed by the Senate. Legislation placing them in the merit system, introduced by Senator Poin-dexter, was recently approved by the Senate. But unfortunately it did not pass the House.

Such failure, however, forms no reason why the merit system should not be extended as far as it can be by Executive order. President Wilson's plan contemplates, we understand, the holding of examinations to ascertain the fitness of candidates for appointment, and the appointing of postmasters from eligible lists thus determined, a course which finds precedent in the procedure now in vogue for the selection and promotion of consuls. In each case examinations for this purpose would be held by the Federal Civil Service Commission.

Of course this does not please the spoilsmen. They are already threatening to add to the next post-office appropriation bill a rider providing that no money appropriated in the bill should be used to pay postmasters appointed under the new conditions.

Under the spoils system the governing influence in the selection of a postmaster is almost invariably some political service which he has rendered to the political party in power. The Congressman of the district, if he is of the same party as the Administration, generally controls the selection.

If the Congressman of the district is of a different party from the Administration, the National committeeman of the party in power often controls the selection.

In the case of a postmaster in a town or city where the United States Senator of the party in power resides, official custom allows that Senator to select the appointee.

In all these cases history shows that very few men are selected who have had the slightest experience in or even knowledge of the postal service of the country.

The assistant postmaster or other employee who has had experience in the postal service is now confronted with a double duty. He has not only to conduct his post-office, but must also train the new postmaster! Is it not clear that the business of this office would go along better under the charge of the assistant postmaster without the bother of having a new politically appointed head of the office? There would be not only no injury to the service in dispensing with that head, there would be a positive benefit because the Government would have a return in service for the salary paid, and in some cases might save the expenditure of the salary of one man altogether. Under civil service rules the assistant postmaster or a neighboring postmaster or other experienced employee of the Post-Office Department would become postmaster.

The immediate and direct saving of money in the postal service by this change would, it has been stated by Mr. Poin-dexter in the Senate, amount to between five and six million dollars a year, and the indirect saving might amount to a larger sum.

The second advantage of the rule instituted by Executive order over the present system would be that a postmaster could not be removed except on charges in writing. The loss to a great community of such an efficient public servant as Postmaster Morgan of New York City, who has recently been retired under political pressure, would, under a thorough merit system, be impossible.

Finally, the application of the merit system, with its inevitable accompaniment of promotion for service rendered, would, we are sure, act as an incentive to young men throughout the country because it would assure them of proper recompense for long and faithful service. It would encourage initiative, awaken ambition, increase pride in the service and devotion to it. Above all, it would do away with the feeling which we know saps the spirit of the employees who realize that they belong to a system in which the prizes have been given not to merit but to personal and political favorites, and would substitute for it a new feeling of loyalty to the service, to the Government, and to the country.

GROWTH IN THE THEATER

A CONVERSATION WITH CHARLES DOUVILLE COBURN

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM BROADWAY

AMONG the few really noteworthy plays produced in New York this season two are to be credited to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Douville Coburn, who are widely known as the founders and leaders of "The Coburn Players," a traveling repertory organization of high caliber. These two plays are "The Yellow Jacket" and Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire." "The Yellow Jacket," which has already been noticed in The Outlook, was originally produced in New York several years ago for a short run, but under the Coburns it has found the public appreciation it deserves.

"Le Malade Imaginaire" (The Imaginary Invalid) is capital entertainment. It is difficult to review, although perhaps that statement is review enough. But what I mean is that one who goes to it intending to be critical, intending to be discerning, must guard his discernment well. Otherwise he is easily disarmed by the charm of the play, by the subtle contagion of the actors' evident enthusiasm.

Both "The Yellow Jacket" and "Le Malade Imaginaire" were splendidly presented. Perhaps that alone was seventy per cent of the reason for the success of a play which had previously failed on Broadway, and for the success of another play which even most of the company engaged to present it predicted would be a failure in New York. At any rate, it seemed that the man who had made such an interesting success might have an interesting point of view, if he could be got to expound it.

"How did I do it?" said Mr. Coburn, echoing my question when I found him in his office on Broadway. "Well, the critics are not the only ones who thought that Molière would never go in New York. When they got their parts, all but two of my actors were frankly skeptical. Even after several rehearsals of 'Le Malade Imaginaire' most of the company remained pessimistic. But a play is not a play in rehearsal. It is not a play until it reaches the audience. It was the manner in which that play was treated when given to the public that made a live thing from the cold lines in the actors' parts."

"What is that treatment?" Mr. Coburn was asked.

"Well," he said, "we do not attempt to produce the traditions or conditions of the French stage. We do not try to give Americans the same play which was given to the French. Too many traditions are bad for any stage. The Comédie Française, fine as it is, has been hampered by some old traditions. It would be absurd to produce Greek plays to-day in the old Greek style. What we did try to do in 'Le Malade Imaginaire' was to preserve the spirit of the author and the spirit of the times in which he wrote. We tried to present the play as we thought Molière would have liked to present it had he been with us at rehearsals. I do not hesitate to cut out lines. Scholars may wail when what they consider a beautiful old line is omitted, but pedants make neither successful playwrights nor successful producers. We tried to give the play as the author would give it were he alive. Shakespeare, if he were with us to-day, would be the first to laugh at the pedants who insist that his plays shall be given intact; he would be the first to cut some of his own lines for the modern stage. This is so because Shakespeare would instantly recognize the fact that audiences are not interested in the archæology of the theater. This archæology is all right in its place. The producer ought to be familiar with it, the actor might well study it. But both must remember that a play is made by its audiences, and audiences do not like archæology."

"You know audiences well and you are a leading exponent of the repertory theater," I said to Mr. Coburn. "The number of repertory theaters seems to be increasing in this country. Is that due to a genuine increase of public interest in this kind of theater?"

Mr. Coburn's voice is naturally soft and somewhat restrained, but his tone warmed with his whole manner as he replied:

"Undoubtedly there is a constantly growing interest in the

repertory theater, and it is well that there is, for the old long-run system is bad—bad for both actor and audience. Primarily, it is bad because it is wasteful. Very little attention is paid to economics in the theater; some producers would laugh if you even mentioned the economics of the drama, but these are the very producers who have been wasting thousands of dollars. The old long-run system is wasteful because it is played like a gamble. Just as much money is spent in producing a play which has a run of a week as in the preliminary preparation for a play which runs a year. Only about one play out of every ten is a success under this system, anyway. In repertory one play keeps another going, and this gives the producer a chance to feel out the public; perhaps even to educate the public gradually up to the point of appreciating a play which would have died quickly if produced alone.

"The repertory theater is preferable from the actor's point of view, because any actor prefers a small salary and steady employment to an occasional large salary and many months of unemployment each year. And even when an actor happens to land in a long-run play and prospers financially, he suffers artistically, because it is just as bad for an actor to play one part for a year as it would be bad for a pianist to play one piece for a year. Long, uninterrupted work in one part makes mechanical acting."

"Certainly," he continued, "the success of the small repertory playhouses—amateur in fact or in spirit—shows that the public likes repertory. The old producers ought to have taken this success as a valuable sign, but instead, they have for the most part ignored the public's growing demand for repertory or even fought it."

I asked Mr. Coburn if he had read the criticism directed against these little theaters by Mr. David Belasco, the experienced producer who is sometimes called the "dean" of the American stage. Mr. Belasco recently attacked these small repertory theaters on the grounds that they produced morbid or salacious plays, that the quality of the acting in these theaters was as inferior as the quality of the plays, and, finally, that they had been entirely overpraised by critics and public.

"There was some truth in Mr. Belasco's criticism of these theaters," said Mr. Coburn, "but his utterances were marred by their bitterness. Belasco himself might have recognized the public's craving and taken the lead in giving audiences what they want, but he failed. Even if his denunciation of the small theaters had been entirely well founded, he was hardly the one to make it, for he himself has raised false gods for the public to worship—he has given the public many old and bad plays, hoping to hide their inferiority under a heavy coating of sugar. Yet, as I say, there was some truth in Mr. Belasco's remarks. It is unfortunately the fact that there is a good deal of bad acting in these small repertory theaters, and we must never forget that a play badly acted is not a play at all, but something else. The support which these little theaters have found, however, is a very hopeful sign. The theater has been marking time in America. It has got into the same stagnant condition as the church, a condition into which perhaps every profession falls at one time or another. The old producers have failed to eliminate this stagnancy; in fact, they have been responsible for it. It has remained for the audiences, for the public, to take the initiative in improving the theater."

"Then you believe that the theater in America is improving?"

"Unquestionably, and the reason is that the quality of the average American audience is steadily improving."

This closing remark of Mr. Coburn's is cheerful news, if true. Certainly there is much evidence to substantiate it; and, in particular, the public support of the little repertory theater which Mr. Coburn noticed is a broad sign that the species Tired Business Man is either not so numerous or not so unintelligent as some have supposed.

GREGORY MASON.

THE HOME DEFENSE LEAGUE

BY FRANK HUNTER POTTER

ABOUT a year ago The Outlook published an article on "Police Preparedness." Among the new instrumentalities created by Commissioner Woods was one then in its infancy—a police militia. It consisted of two or three companies recruited from citizens. The purpose of this organization, as the author, Mrs. Mathews, described it was as follows:

"If the idea proves practical, in times of stress such companies as these would be competent to relieve the regular force of routine jobs, and leave the seasoned and better-trained men to the graver and more serious work."

The idea proved so practical that the Home Defense League, into which these two or three companies have grown, now numbers between twelve and fifteen thousand earnest and enthusiastic members, who are not only drilled and instructed in police duties, but have more than justified the League's existence by valuable service in exigencies which have arisen, although the city has so far escaped the period of stress in which they will have to take the place of the regular police.

The New York police force contains some eleven thousand men who have been so drilled and trained as soldiers that they could at once take their place with the regular army. They have their machine guns, their signalers, and their wireless operators, with the requisite instruments, so that in case of war they would form an invaluable addition to the forces defending the city. Many of them were at a camp of instruction at Fort Wadsworth last summer, and how well they were trained was shown at the Field Day held by them last fall.

It was to release this force for such services, or for any other great emergency like those created by the Baltimore fire or the San Francisco earthquake, that Commissioner Woods and the inspectors who form his staff created the League. We may never have a great fire, and we may be outside the earthquake zone, but it is easy to think of other conditions when the services of such a body as the League would be as useful as they would have been at San Francisco or Baltimore.

One of the best qualities of the League is that it is a supremely democratic body. Its members are drawn literally from every rank of life. As Mr. Case, the Commissioner's secretary, says: "That the League here in New York is not armed or mounted does not mean that the members cannot shoot or ride. A great majority of the members are in it because of the opportunity offered for service to the city, and because they feel that they could give a good account of themselves should they be called to render such service. Many have been in the army or navy, militia or naval reserve. Among them are men who have had experience on the plains or as woodsmen, railway men, baseball and football men, and men who have had active military service both here and abroad. There are day laborers and men of means, business and professional men, actors and writers, mechanics earning \$4 a day and men whose income is big enough to support both town and country homes. Some of the members go to and from their daily labor in trolley cars; others are driven by hired chauffeurs. There are members who own strings of big automobiles, men who are expert as racing drivers. There are owners of high-powered motor boats, yachtsmen, men who can build anything from a pump to an airplane, men who are paying weekly installments on a \$2,000 home and men who own sky-scrapers and apartment-houses. There is a good representative class of citizens in this Home Defense League."

These men have subjected themselves to a thorough course of drilling, so as to become cohering bodies in case of need for their use in mass, and they have been carefully instructed in the ordinary duties of the police in case of patrol duty, which they will ordinarily perform in pairs. These duties include everything from handling a riot to seeing that the street lamps are burning properly and to looking after breaks and leaks in water-pipes. In short, the whole regular police could be called away and still the ordinary life of the city would go on as smoothly under the League as it does to-day.

When the members of the League are called out, they will report at their respective station-houses, suitably clad, and if

time allows they should provide themselves with an emergency ration which can be carried in their pockets. They will be provided with a nightstick, a whistle, and a cloth brassard, suitably inscribed, to be worn on the left arm. No uniform is exacted, but its use is encouraged where members can afford and desire it. As the purchase of uniforms would be a heavy tax on the poorer members of the League, various methods of raising funds to buy them, such as entertainments and smokers, have been employed. Here is a way in which citizens who are too old or physically unable to do active service can give real help by sending in contributions, for it has been shown by experience that the uniform adds not only to the neat appearance of a company, but also to its strength and efficiency.

It has been said above that the League performs other services not less valuable than that of replacing the regular police in a great emergency. The most important of these is, as Mr. Case has said, "all the time, even when there is no emergency, to be a big moral force behind the city police, and a good, healthy connecting link between the police and the great mass of citizens." The police has sometimes in the past been too much a body apart, directed by political influences. This has been greatly changed, thanks to such agencies as the Christmas trees in the station-houses and the streets set apart for playgrounds. These have brought the police and the children of the city together as friends, so that the "cop" is no longer regarded as a natural enemy.

Besides this great moral service of the League, it has specific services to its credit of no mean value. Three times since its formation has it been appealed to by the Commissioner, and each time its members have made a splendid response. The first time was when they were asked to help get members for the Red Cross, and the result of their efforts was far beyond expectation.

The second time was when the police asked for volunteers to help work locally on the job of trying to reduce the number of street accidents. This is one of the biggest problems faced by the police in this city, and the assistance rendered by members of the League was appreciated by the entire force, from the Commissioner down.

Finally, during the epidemic of poliomyelitis last summer the police asked for volunteers to help in the sanitary patrol of the city, block by block. The response of the League to this call was instantaneous, and the work done was as intelligent as it was thorough and efficient.

The idea of a Home Defense League is not new, it seems. Last summer a venerable man in an up-State city, who said he had read of the League in New York City, asked that his respects be carried to the Police Commissioner, together with his congratulations, because the Commissioner, he said, had not hesitated to go back a generation for an old-fashioned idea, to get good results in these modern times. "We had a home defense league company in my town," said this man, "as long ago as the '60's, when everybody up our way thought the country was going to the 'bow-wows.' We organized a reserve to the local police. We were blacksmiths, molders, mechanics, merchants, farmers, lawyers, and even ministers. There was not a finer body of men in central New York. We took all the instruction the police could give us. We elected officers, submitted to military drill, and held ourselves in readiness for call at any time for any purpose which the police felt necessary to ask of us. We responded to that call, and did police duty, and were glad to do it; but the proudest members, because of the duty we did, were the policemen themselves, and no men better deserved or had the right to the support that was given them."

We seem to be facing a crisis no less crucial for the future of our institutions than was that which existed in 1861. Are we going to show the spirit which our fathers then showed? Every citizen of New York City can help to answer, "Yes," for there is no one so old, so poor, or so decrepit that he cannot find some way to serve, if he will only look for it.

THE FOURTH ARM IN WARFARE

BY LAURENCE LA T. DRIGGS

THOSE venerable old campaigners, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, have held for centuries the highest pinnacles of achievement in warfare. The three arms have stood united, exclusive, unchallenged, and unafraid. To-day enters a fourth arm whose coming prostrates these old soldiers and whose future dazzles the imagination of the world.

So valuable are the "eyes of the army" that supremacy of the air is now a first requisite to successful offense or defense. This vital discovery was made by the Allies in the first week of the war, when their airplane scouts brought in the information that not thousands but millions of German troops were pouring through Luxemburg into France. Had this intelligence been wanting, it is likely that the decisive battle of this war would have been fought then, and the overwhelming German forces would have occupied France and advanced upon England within the month.

From that hour began the tremendous struggle for mastery of the air. Germany had the advantage. Before the war began she had produced an airplane engine that had won world records in duration and altitude flights. With customary foresight, she had on hand more machines and had trained more pilots than other nations. She had established aerial routes across the land, had experimented with night landing-grounds, with airplane guns, bombs, and bomb-carriers.

The writer witnessed the daily sortie over Paris of the celebrated German pilot Lieutenant Immelman early in the month of September, 1914.

German troops were then but twenty-five miles from Paris. French airplanes were all in service at the front, and the city was left undefended from air attack.

Regularly at five o'clock in the afternoon Lieutenant Immelman appeared circling over Paris. It was a daily programme that afforded excitement, if not amusement, to the citizens below. So inadequate were the defenses of Paris at that time that the fearless scout scorned to fly above rifle range. The whirr of his propeller could be plainly heard and the airplane could be discerned several miles away.

Terror-stricken people ran for the nearest doorways and cellars, and reappeared only after the noise of exploded bombs announced that he had passed. Then, with furious gestures, they would gaze up into the sky from the center of the streets after their disappearing enemy.

In certain open parks, on certain bridges, and at other vantage-points great crowds gathered every afternoon to witness the approach of the daring raider. Interest, and not alarm, actuated such persons. Oblivious of the fact that what goes up must come down, that thousands of guns were shooting up at the flying enemy, and that a score of bombs would doubtless be dropped into Paris, these crowds stood with "nose in full air," wrapped in wonder, and, I believe, with much sneaking respect for the pluck and audacity of the airman.

One could hear the heavy booming of the big guns from the outlying fortifications. A rattle of promiscuous rifle-firing grew in intensity as the airplane approached over the center of the city. Several regiments stationed along the river quays aimed upwards and fired in volleys; the machine guns on the Eiffel Tower, a short distance up the Seine, could be heard—pop—pop—popping fiercely. Taxicab drivers and their fares produced revolvers and blazed away. Literally millions of bullets were speeding up after this one solitary human being in the sky. The awful odds he was taking in this storm of lead produced some feelings of pity, if not admiration for his sportsmanship.

Among his daily shower of small bombs there invariably appeared a laconic note, dropped within a bag of sand, addressed to the people of Paris, which was regularly published in the papers the following morning, couched in this style:

People of Paris! Surrender! The Germans are at your gates!
To-morrow you will be ours! LIEUTENANT IMMELMAN,
Air Scout.

While but slight damage resulted from the light bombs he tossed over the side, it has always remained a mystery to me

why many injuries did not result from the falling bullets upon the streets of Paris. Not one casualty was ever reported from this cause.

Paris to-day is efficiently protected from raids by either airplanes or Zeppelins. Besides the anti-aircraft land defenses, including field guns, observation towers, listening towers, and searchlights encircling the city, the airplane patrol above Paris is continued day and night, not by one but by three airplanes at three different altitudes, approximately at one thousand feet, six thousand feet, and ten thousand feet elevation. It is significant that no air raids have occurred over Paris since those at the beginning of the war.

Air raids, or "stunts," as they are called in Europe, and the home defense against such attacks are of secondary importance from the military point of view. To-day at the front the smallest movements of the enemy are watched by the air scouts; lines of communication far in the rear are photographed, hidden artillery discovered, mobilization of cavalry bombed and stamped, and threatened attacks of infantry foreseen.

Each morning before daylight the air squadrons are assembled and given their instructions. Most vital of all is the return of the trained observers to the commanding officer with their reports. Consequently all preparations are made to this end. First there is despatched a fast-climbing patrol. He attains a height of eighteen or twenty thousand feet before the others leave the ground. He surveys the front and watches for anti-aircraft movements.

Soon he observes his command rising up with spiral climbs in squadron formation. There are twelve or fourteen tractors, each armed with a machine gun fastened to the left-hand side of the fuselage, weighing less than eighteen pounds and capable of firing five hundred shots per minute. A synchronizing device is attached to the trigger of the gun and connected with the propeller shaft, which permits firing only when the blades of the propeller are out of the way of the stream of bullets. As these propellers are making nine hundred revolutions per minute, the four blades are passing the muzzle of the gun at the rate of thirty-six hundred per minute! The rate of firing is correspondingly reduced to approximately one hundred and thirty-five shots per minute.

Three of the airplanes carry pilot and observer. The others are "single-seaters," and, being lighter, are faster and quicker to maneuver. Their duty is to advance and receive the attack of enemy airplanes, to cover the retreat of their own observers, and, if opportunity arises, to prevent the crossing of their front by enemy scouts. A minute study of the enemy front must be made. The squadron has to inspect an area of fifty miles front and twenty-five miles deep.

Five thousand feet above ground was considered a safe level in the early days of the war. Practice, better field guns, and newly devised range-finders drove the airplanes to the higher levels of at first eight thousand, then ten thousand, and now twelve thousand feet over enemy lines. Even at this altitude an occasional lucky "Archibald" bursts in the vicinity of the plane and a piece of shrapnel finds its mark. An altitude of eight thousand feet defies the rifle bullet and small-bore machine gun.

The airmen of the various fighting forces are chosen for their youth and cleverness. From eighteen to twenty-three years is the age that combines the proper proportions of daring and caution required for a successful flier. After a certain number of months' strain and a certain quantity of narrow escapes the average pilot gets "used up" and is retired at his own suggestion. He then becomes a staff officer, a trainer in the flying schools, or an observer, according to the necessity of circumstances.

To return to our early morning expedition, which we left climbing up to the required altitude in squadron formation. The three two-seaters, being more heavily loaded, reach eight thousand feet at about the same time the lighter machines have attained ten or eleven thousand feet. Here they separate, each directing his course to the allotted segment of the front—one to

the left, one to the right, and one takes the center. The three observers sit in the front ends of the machines, a speaking-tube under the helmet connecting each with his pilot in the seat immediately behind him. A map of yesterday's front is spread smoothly on a board above his knees. Any alteration of the landscape is immediately noted and corrected on the map.

Scrutiny is first centered on the narrow strip of ground separating the trenches. Twenty yards in some places, it widens out to several hundred yards in others. Trees have been shot into splinters in this "No Man's Land." Occasional stumps remain which have been spared by both sides because they are not worth wasting shells upon.

One of these stumps seems to have something new about it. The airplane circles around it several times. Field-glasses disclose an aperture in the rear. Ah! there are two wires running from the stump back to the enemy's trench!

The Germans have crept over one of these nights, silently dug up the old landmark, and have substituted a hollow telephone booth exactly similar to the familiar old stump. Probably information was telephoned back all day yesterday by the watchful spy within. The airplane observer jots down note No. 1.

Farther on a new trench is discovered and traced. Here a group of trees have been cut down during the night. Over there appears fresh dug earth on a hillside, denoting a machine-gun emplacement. To the right on the top of the hill is a suspiciously green covered area not explained on the map. The observer directs the pilot's attention to this spot, and in a moment they are volplaning down directly toward it. A nearer view discloses an unusual thickness of green branches standing in an unnatural position, and a dim wagon rut leads directly to this spot from the rear. The observer presses a button on the dashboard twice, and takes two photographs of the hill from the camera attached to the bottom of the fuselage. A signal to bank off to the left and ascend is given by a gesture of his left arm, and while the shells of the enemy are bursting on all sides the officer tranquilly jots down the site of the newly discovered concealed battery of artillery.

As the pair ascend to a higher level they search the ground for airdromes and scan the horizon for enemy aircraft. Many airplanes are about them, and some are distinguished by their colors painted on wings and tail. Others are too distant to identify, but from their actions they are assumed to be Allies.

Far to the left along the river can be seen extraordinary activity. That must be thirty miles in the enemy's rear. It deserves watching, but our observer feels that he has valuable information to deliver to his commanding officer and is undecided as to the wisdom of undertaking further risks. His attention is awakened by a sudden swerve of the machine. Above the roar of the engine exhaust and the rush of wind in his face he can detect a curious hum. It is another airplane directly upon them. Before he can turn his head he is conscious of a rush under him, and a series of little shocks tells him that a stream of bullets is being poured into his machine.

From far up in the clouds an enemy scout has been trailing him. Carefully maneuvering for position, the Fokker suddenly shoots down with tremendous velocity. When within fifty yards of his prey, he opens fire, pouring in a stream of lead until he passes underneath and spirals away to the rear.

Already our defenders are upon him, however, and he drops down over his own lines within the danger zone. Above his own airdrome he sees a flock of his comrades taking the air—six, eight, twelve, in all. Behind him and above him are the enemy—in a superior position. He descends to within a thousand feet and skims along blithely to rejoin his squadron.

And now comes a battle royal. The observers leave the field and speed homeward with their reports. The combatants count their forces and those of the enemy.

Both sides are jockeying for the upper berth in the air. For the upper berth gives many advantages. They can shoot down upon their adversaries, while they themselves are out of range of their opponents' guns; they have a wider view; they are safely above field-gun danger; and, most important of all, they can use their additional height to accumulate added speed when a sudden dive is essential.

Such are the tactics and strategy of the air. By its use small

forces often overcome double their numbers. Darting, firing, banking, circling, climbing, and darting again and again, the battle in the air continues until many of the combatants are shot down or crippled and limp away to safety.

Many are the qualifications required for such fighters, and well do they exemplify the old adage, "Tackle a little job as though it were a big one, and a big job as though it were a little one." Numerous conflicts have ended with the deliberate ramming of one airplane against the enemy, both men falling together—down, down, down, to a spectacular death.

The foregoing describes but one of the functions of this new arm of military science. Equally valuable, perhaps, is the airplane patrol of the seas, for from its vantage height the pilot can discover the lurking submarine at any depth, and he can explode the small submerged bombs strewn in the ships' path.

The submarine menace is probably the most perplexing fear of this war. The merchant ship is suddenly brought to by a round shot. If she runs, she finds herself easily overhauled and soon riddled with shells. She is permitted but one small 4.7 gun mounted on the stern for defense. Further arming will constitute her a war-vessel, and she may be sunk without warning. Yet the stern gun is of no use for defense when the submarine appears off the bow. Any attempt to turn away will bring destruction.

Of England's total loss of merchant boats to date probably less than ten per cent have been torpedoed. Ninety per cent are shelled to death by submarines which lie off, two or three miles away, their decks flush with the surface, their guns and crews alone visible above the waves, tiny targets at best. Before rising to the surface the submarines have leisurely ascertained the exact range through their periscopes.

The almost invisible submarine scorns shrapnel, shot, or shell. The gun and crew on deck may suffer damage by a rare chance, but to sink the submarine herself by such missiles is next to impossible at such a distance. Experiments have shown that the walls of the submarine may be split open by the concussion of a high explosive. Seventy-five pounds of "T. N. T." timed to explode thirty feet under water within a radius of fifty yards will crack her open like a watermelon dropped to the ground.

Hence the double peril of the airplane to the underseas craft. Not only can the air scout locate the submarine by her dark mass under water and by the longitudinal ripple following her wake on the surface, but he can drop down to any level over the victim, cut loose one of his high explosive bombs, and her career is ended. No dreadnought of the first line can accomplish such a feat.

Ship channels can be adequately and inexpensively defended against the submarine only by the airplane scouts. The military advantage of transport ships and supply ships saved from destruction by this means adds another value to the airplane arm. His wide horizon enables the lofty air observer to scan the sea for forty or fifty miles on every side for floating craft. His wireless equipment gives immediate information to his officer of the location of the enemy.

As an artillery fire "spotter" the airplane service has produced wonderful efficiency. Circling over the enemy, the observer signals back the errors of marksmanship, and almost perfect bull's-eye hits are scored. No stalemate can result in this war if one side gains the courted mastery of the air!

Zeppelin raids over England have not been a success from any view-point. England has minimized her losses and has censored all facts, but, estimating the loss to Germany of the nine expensive air-ships destroyed and the additional military loss of her highly trained Zeppelin crews, it is extremely doubtful if the score stands in Germany's favor. Probably the greatest advantage to Germany lies in the fact that her Zeppelin raids have kept the shores of England an armed airplane camp for defense, thus greatly reducing England's air force in France.

But without this airplane defense England would be at the mercy of the Zeppelin. Field guns are not credited with the bringing down of any of the nine air-ships lost to Germany. The listening-tower equipment acquaints England with the coming of the monsters and their searchlights never fail to pick them out of the night sky, but it is the airplane equipped with

the Lewis machine gun that has brought to earth these midnight marauders.

Increasing the huge bulk of the Zeppelin is a belt of non-inflammable gas which not only is unaffected by the flaming bullet, but actually extinguishes it. The exploding bullet, therefore, is employed, although its use where it may cause "unnecessary human suffering" is forbidden by the Hague treaties.

If it is difficult to hit a Zeppelin from the ground, what possibility is there of "getting" an airplane! The Zeppelin at twelve thousand feet moves at sixty miles per hour and is a target of five hundred feet by forty feet. The airplane moves at one hundred and twenty miles an hour and presents a vulnerable target of approximately only four feet square, consisting of the pilot's person and his fuel tank. All other parts of his machine may be considered invulnerable, for a hit would only make a hole through his plane, or possibly break a strut, his rudder or his propeller permitting him to alight in safety several miles away.

Flying at only one hundred miles an hour, this four-foot target moves about one hundred and fifty feet each second. It is impossible to get the range with any accuracy, and his constant evolutions would render marksmanship guesswork at best. From the time the shell leaves the ground until it reaches the twelve-thousand-foot level at which he is flying requires about ten seconds. In these ten seconds the airplane has traveled away some five hundred yards! Further speculation is unnecessary. The only adequate defense against airplane is airplane.

Airplane bombs are no longer carried in a basket and tossed over the sides by the pilot. Scientifically designed "squints" are adjusted to the altitude level, indicated by the barograph, and remarkably accurate bomb-dropping is accomplished. The bombs are carried by one end attached to a rack underneath the fuselage. An electric wire touches each fuse and is controlled by a switch on the dashboard. The fuse will not function until the switch is thrown on, so that the unused explosives can be brought down to earth in perfect safety.

The bomb-dropper goes aloft with ten bombs suspended under him. Some weigh ten pounds, some fifty pounds, some one hundred and fifty pounds. When he arrives near his target, he pushes the switch around, arming all the fuses. Alongside his right knee are ten push-buttons. He ascertains his altitude,

estimates the wind and his speed, adjusts his "squint sight," and flies on a level line towards his objective. When his "squint" points at the enemy target ahead and below, he presses one of the buttons, releasing the ten-pound bomb, or the one-hundred and fifty-pound bomb, as desired.

The bomb—long, slender, and "feathered"—is kept to its line of trajectory by its rudder. Upon impact the bomb explodes, flinging shrapnel, shot, pieces of shell, or inflammable material as prearranged.

A device is sometimes attached to precede the falling bomb by twenty or thirty feet. This touches the ground first, causing the bomb to explode twenty or thirty feet in the air with great destructiveness. Fancy a regiment of cavalry attacked by several of these destroyers!

In December, 1916, the Allies claimed a total of nineteen hundred German and Austrian airplanes that had been captured or destroyed since the beginning of the war. Figures as to the Allies' losses are naturally not forthcoming, but the probabilities are that they exceed those of the Central Powers.

This probability is not attributed to Teutonic supremacy in the air, by any means, for quite the contrary fact is evident. The lamentable truth of England's airplane losses lies in the corollary, "You can build a thousand airplanes a month, but you cannot train a thousand pilots a month." Here lies a warning to Uncle Sam.

From forty factories England is now turning out approximately one thousand airplanes a month. Boys with incredible small training are required to climb into these machines and fly them away across the Channel to France. War's necessity knows no mercy. From disconnected reports it is reasonable to assume that England has lost more pilots and machines due to accident through lack of training than through enemy attacks.

It is apparent that both combatants in this world's war are stretching every muscle to obtain the supremacy and mastery of the air this coming spring. Thousands upon thousands of war planes are now ready. Delicate mechanisms and sensitively trained youths are being polished up to decide the issue in one dizzy, deadly combat "somewhere in France" over the upturned faces of the three hopeful beneficiaries below—the three dependent arms—infantry, cavalry, artillery.

GERMANY'S DEFENSE OF MILITARISM

BY SUSAN K. VAUGHN

HEAD OF THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, FLORENCE, ALABAMA

WHOEVER knows Kaiser William II realizes that he uttered the absolute truth in solemnly declaring that he was forced by his enemies to draw the sword. The history of his reign of twenty-nine years gives proof of his steadfast desire to preserve peace as long as it was compatible with the honor of the German name and the interests of the Empire. This is an indisputable fact, which rises to confute our enemies in their attempt to throw the responsibility of the war upon us."

So states Dr. Hintze in an article in "Modern Germany in Relation to the Great War," undoubtedly the strongest exposition of the war from a German standpoint.

Again Germany throws down the gauntlet by challenging the world to deny the fact that from 1871 to the fatal summer of 1914 Germany and Austria-Hungary alone of all the Great Powers had kept the peace. Think for a moment of the war between Russia and Turkey in 1878, and later between Russia and Japan. Previous to the Russo-Japanese War was the war between China and Japan. Then remember England's "occupation of Egypt," the "Fashoda incident," conflicts in Asia, and the Boer War. France had "extended her influence" in Indo-China and along the northern coast of Africa, and had taken possession of the Sahara. Turkey and the Balkans had had their troubles, Italy had deprived the Sublime Porte of Tripoli and was filled with the *irredenta* spirit. The United States had her war with Spain, and thereby gained Porto Rico, Guam, the Philippines, and guardianship over Cuba, not to speak of her speedy "recognition" of the independence of

Panama, by which way came the Canal Zone. What had Germany done in the meantime? She had taken what was left in Africa, an island or two, and Kiaochau, but had carefully avoided war. Yet, forsooth, these other nations point the finger of disapproval and deplore the warlike spirit of the German Empire and caricature the Kaiser as Mars, the war lord, the modern ogre devouring all the helpless nations in his path.

The territory acquired by England during this time was many times greater in value and extent than that acquired by Germany, whose gains were "the most unpretentious of any of the great nations." "It has been estimated that England's colonies are approximately one hundred times the size of the motherland, and ten times the extent of the colonies of all the other countries together; that Britain rules about one-fifth of the world's territory and one-fourth of the inhabitants." She has strategic control of all the great waterways in the world not excepting the Dardanelles and the Panama Canal, for her possessions in the eastern Mediterranean overlook the Dardanelles and her island possessions and British Honduras guard the way to the Isthmus. It has been asked, most aptly, "How did England obtain all these possessions? Did the people of the earth beg clamorously for England to take control of them? Yet England speaks with holy horror of Germany's unholy desire for world empire, a desire disavowed by Germany and not proved by facts. Not proved by facts? Then why this unprecedented state of preparedness for war? Had not Germany planned for years to rush forth at the fitting moment, trample

Belgium and France under foot, and dictate a peace that would place her on the road to world-wide dominion? Had she not by 1914 built a large navy (about three-fifths the size of England's)? Had she not compulsory military service? Had she not carefully worked for the greatest efficiency along every line, all converging toward military preparedness? Very true. Has not the United States just made the largest appropriation for a navy ever made by any nation in time of peace? Has she not enlarged her army? Is she not working for material efficiency? Is not "preparedness" an important plank in the platform of both great parties? Has not "efficiency" become the guiding principle of the nations? "Oh," we say, "but along with 'preparedness' and 'prosperity'—another name for efficiency—we have put 'peace.'" To be sure, and Germany, too, insists that her "preparedness" was for "peace," a purely defensive measure. The cause of her unexcelled equipment, she says, lies in her geographic position and the aggressive spirit of her neighbors. Wedged in between Russia on the east, Austria-Hungary on the southeast, France on the west, and England on the sea, with no natural boundary except the Alps to aid in her defense, with the mouth of her great artery of trade, the Rhine, in possession of Holland, it is obvious that Germany's geographic position is weaker than that of any other Great Power. As for us, with no strong neighbors, three thousand miles of ocean on one side, nine thousand on the other, and the Gulf of Mexico forming half of our boundary on the south, the United States holding strong strategic possessions at its entrance, it is particularly hard for Americans to understand Germany's situation and sympathize with her in her difficulties brought about by her great geographic weakness.

Germany aptly describes herself as a "nut between two great crackers," Russia on the one hand and France and England on the other; for England controls the North Sea and its exits.

Try in imagination to place the United States in a similar geographic situation. Remember that Thomas Jefferson said that whoever should hold the mouth of the Mississippi was our natural enemy, and recall our unrest until we purchased Louisiana. Suppose our country consisted of the Mississippi Valley, but not the mouth of the river; and that we had no mountain barriers to protect us from a strong neighbor on one side—a neighbor who harbored "revenge" in her heart for lost provinces, who had battled for possession of our territory for a thousand years, who had been one great factor in making our country the battle-ground of the continent and in retarding our progress for centuries. Suppose, on the other side, without natural protection, we had for a neighbor a strong young giant of a nation with a population of 129,000,000, while ours was 70,000,000. Suppose this nation had an unbounded desire for expansion which might any day upset that very delicate status of the nations, the "balance of power." Bear in mind, too, that this giant is a borrower and an ally of the nation of the "revenge." Suppose on the sea to the south of us, commanding our outlets, there were a nation who with much hauteur declared that the sea was her dominion, that there she would permit no rival, no voice indeed save her own. Suppose that this imperious "Mistress of the Seas" by the "grace of God" and her fleet of strong battle-ships had entered into an *entente* which had strengthened into an *entente cordiale* with our neighbors on the east and west. Then we might begin to understand Germany's position, her fears, her necessities, her "militarism for self-preservation," her "preparedness" in order to preserve "peace."

Recall again Germany's bitter experiences and the forces that led her out of her "valley of humiliation." Torn by wars in which frequently she had little interest, the battle-ground of European nations, weak geographically and politically, then crushed and trampled on by Napoleon, she must do something to counteract her natural weakness if she would live. Thanks to Napoleon, the Holy Roman Empire received its *coup de grace* in 1806 and the way was cleared for better things. The regenerative movement began in Prussia, where Stein, Scharnhorst, Fichte, and others saw that Prussia must educate her people and train them in military affairs. Later, as Prussia waxed strong, Otto von Bismarck asserted the equality of Prussia with Austria as a German state, and finally, in 1866, by means of a Seven Weeks' War, pushed Austria out of German affairs and formed the North German Confederation. In 1870 came the

war with France, caused by the folly and pride of the French, worked on by humiliation over the fiasco in Mexico and the fact that Emperor Napoleon III had gained nothing in payment for neutrality during the Seven Weeks' War. Now the Napoleonic dynasty meant expansion, *gloire*, a gratification of the pride of France. Bismarck, by a clever and not too honest condensation of a reply made by King William of Prussia to Benedetti concerning the Spanish succession, aggravated the irritation of the French to fever heat, and Napoleon, though unprepared, was reluctantly forced to declare war. Bismarck had laid his plans so well that he gained over to the side of Prussia and the North German states the South German states, and made the war, not Franco-Prussian, but Franco-German. France was easily defeated, and at Versailles, the magnificent palace of the Grand Monarch, Germany was avenged on Louis XIV—Louis XIV, who stole Strassburg and those portions of Alsace-Lorraine not already appropriated by France. At Versailles, in the great Hall of Mirrors—mirrors that had reflected many a scene of French pomp and magnificence—King William of Prussia was declared German Emperor. "The mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small." So, amid sounds of war and the trampling of martial hosts, was born the German Empire of to-day, a nation founded not by "parliamentary addresses, but by blood and iron."

Bismarck was the presiding genius of this new nation, whose existence was most unwelcome to the Great Powers of Europe. In spite of his previous policy of "blood and iron," Bismarck, well aware of Germany's weakness and isolation, was honest in his desire for peace, but was careful to be able to maintain this peace by a thoroughly equipped army. He advocated France's colonial expansion, hoping that thereby she would be consoled for the "lost provinces" and turn her eyes away from the "blue line of the Vosges." He formed an alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1879, to which Italy was added in 1882. Above all things, he tried to prevent an alliance between France and Russia. In 1891 France made her great loan to Russia. Ever since Germany has felt acutely the strain of her geographic position and kept herself in readiness to protect her boundaries. Emperor William II declares that he of necessity desired peace. For the sake of peace he turned a deaf ear to the Pan-German cry during the Boer War, and accepted compromise as a way out of the Morocco difficulties. He also declares, with valuable proof of the truth of his statement, that he tried to keep peace during the crisis of 1914, and that his conscience is clear of the great sin of this war. In addition, he maintains that, instead of world dominance, he has striven but for a greater, more prosperous Germany in legitimate rivalry with other nations, and has used his power to obtain for Germany only her "place in the sun."

Dr. Schumacher expresses the German view in the following words: "The longing of the German people is only to gain a freer field for the exercise of the powers that God has given them, for their own benefit as well as for the benefit of mankind. As surely as Napoleonic plans of world conquest are foreign to the soul of the nation, just so surely will that longing remain alive while the earth bears German men. For this reason the war appears to the German people a war of freedom. . . . In this fight for the equality of nations Germany feels herself to be the protagonist of civilized mankind, and, thanks to her scientific training and strength of organization, she will win mankind's gratitude as soon as the mists of defamation have cleared away and freedom has been achieved for the judgment of the nations."

So Germany sees herself. Now, while it is hardly to be expected that to unprejudiced eyes she will appear in the guise of a saint and martyr or of a crusader battling for the saving of the nations, yet, in view of the facts, is it fair to brand her "chief of sinners"?

[We think it is fair to brand her as the chief of sinners in the present war. What Napoleon did to Germany a hundred years or more ago, or what Russia did to Japan, or what Japan to China, or what the United States to Spain, is no excuse for the violation of Belgium. Mrs. Vaughn quotes Dr. Hintze; we quote Dr. Ostwald, the distinguished German chemist who won the Nobel Prize in the field of chemistry two or three years ago.

In November, 1914, Professor Ostwald outlined in a Swiss newspaper, the "Journal de Genève," his view of the terms of peace which Germany would exact from the defeated Allies; namely, a confederation of Continental Europe against England and Russia under the presidency of the German Emperor. A few days later Professor Ostwald made the following statement in the "Journal de Genève:"

"By this very war Germany proposes to realize her great ideal of social efficiency in the future more completely than ever before. They talk of German militarism; it is possible, I admit, that the hostility which Germany is finding to-day in all parts of the world was created by the development of German militarism; but it is just that militarism which constitutes one of the most significant expressions of the German power of organization or social efficiency. Germany, thanks to her genius for organization or social efficiency, has attained a stage of civilization far higher than that of all other peoples. This war will in the future compel these other peoples to participate, under the form of German social efficiency, in a civilization higher than their own. Among our enemies the Russians, in brief, are still in the period of the undisciplined tribe, while the French and the English have only attained the degree of cultural development which we ourselves left behind fifty years ago. . . .

"You ask me what it is that Germany wants. Well, Germany wants to organize Europe, for up to now Europe has never been organized."

"To us," said Professor Eucken, the distinguished German theologian and philosopher in 1914, "more than to any other nation is intrusted the true structure of human existence."

Such sentiments as these, which were characteristic of the German leaders in the early stages of the war, and are still characteristic of the pronouncements issued by the Kaiser, are naturally repellent to the other civilized peoples of the earth, whether neutral or belligerent. But they become positively criminal when Germany, as she has been doing for the last two years, endeavors to carry them out by force. When Sir Edward Grey begged Germany to submit the controversy between Austria and Serbia to a European conference to see if it could not be settled by peaceful negotiation, Germany replied that it would be beneath the dignity of her Imperial ally, Austria, to do so. She preferred an appeal to arms, because by arms she desired to impose, as Professor Ostwald says, her superior civilization upon the inferior civilization of the rest of Europe. To do this she violated the common moral instincts of the world in her rape of Belgium. No appeal to the analogies of history can ever modify this fact.—THE EDITORS.]

AMERICAN MANNERS¹

BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN

I WONDER if there is space in your pages to consider this subject for a moment from a woman's point of view.

When Owen Kildare found himself a homeless waif on the streets of New York, he followed boys of his own ilk and watched them prepare for the cold night by spreading a layer of old newspapers on the floor in a doorway and using another layer as coverlet. Owen had no old papers, and, not knowing the rules of the place, he hunched himself up in a vacant space and fell asleep. He was rudely awakened by cuffs and snarls; he had taken the place that belonged to another fellow, the biggest of the bunch. But when the late comer found that the boy was new to the streets and had no other place to go to for the night he said, "Here, I'll go you halves on my bed." The next morning he inquired further and set the boy up in business—he gave him five cents to buy papers and showed him how to sell them. The older boy was known in his later life as Big Tim Sullivan. This incident exemplifies to me the American spirit. As long as one is able he must take pot luck, but when he is handicapped there is generally a hand to help, a bit rough it may be, but kind.

My experience in going about has nearly always been full of pleasant occurrences. I have neither youth, beauty, nor elegant attire to attract shallow gallants; but my way is made pleasant by innumerable real courtesies and kindnesses. I expect to take my chances in a subway or street car, yet I seldom stand; and the kind of men who give up their seats to me range from the silk-hatted man of means to the shabby boy carrying a lunch-box.

A friend of mine, a former Judge in the city of Richmond, comes to New York twice a year, and he frequently scores the manners of Northern men; he claims that all they have time for is pursuit of the almighty dollar. I tell him he does not know our men, and defend them by telling some of the kindnesses that come my way.

Some time ago I accompanied an old lady to New York. By the time I had her settled in a seat of the rapidly filling car there was only one place left for me, the seat running sidewise by the rear door. In a very few minutes a perfect stranger came to me and said: "Let me exchange with you. This doesn't look comfortable." Once or twice gentlemen who do not smoke have gone to the smoker in order to make room for me.

We live so near to New York that the sights along the way are no special treat to us, but I appreciated the kind thought of

a young fellow of eighteen or twenty who was evidently seeing them for the first time. As I sat beside him I noticed that he watched from the window very intently; but when he bethought him that I might be missing what he so much enjoyed, he turned and in the most gentlemanly way said, "I'd be so glad to give you this place if you care to look out of the window." I would not have interfered with his pleasure for anything, but his boyish kindness meant more to me than the sights did to him.

When my friend the Judge criticised the men, he added this sentence, which has always stayed by me: "But when I see how indifferently many women take a courtesy I sometimes feel like ignoring them too. It is the happy exception when a woman bothers to be ladylike in her acknowledgments. More often she disdainfully takes the best you have to offer as her perfect right." Since that I have been especially careful to put feeling into my "Thank you," or to add a word more.

In traveling during the holidays I took my suit-case with me in the car. When I reached my destination, the train crew were busy helping mothers with little ones and I expected no assistance, but just as I raised the heavy bag a voice beside me in the aisle said, "May I take that for you? I get off here," and a handsome college boy took care of me until I was stowed into a cab.

I have so often heard this, "Oh, yes, when a pretty girl comes along every man rushes around to take care of her." The implied negative is not true. Let me repeat that I am neither young, pretty, nor elegantly dressed (neither am I very old nor frail); the attention I receive is simply the courtesy of the average American man to an ordinary American woman—pure and simple kindness.

I was so sorry when I came to the part where the "Lame Man" spoke of American women, newly arrived Germans and Jewish immigrants, as the most inconsiderate class—so sorry because it is so true. Why do we women of America accept the best of everything with so little acknowledgment of the manliness behind it all? Why are we so willing to let the "devil take the hindmost," when we must surely know that "whenever the devil takes the hindmost the shock is felt by the foremost and the topmost"? Perhaps it is pure selfishness nurtured by the ease and comfort of our lives; perhaps it is inherent in "the female of the species."

We women are too careless in the way we accept a courtesy, and far too ungracious in the way we refuse one. It is embarrassing for a man to offer to carry a heavy bag and be refused

¹This article is suggested by the article on "American Manners" by A Lame Man, in The Outlook for February 14 last.—THE EDITORS.

CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



(C) HARRIS & EWING

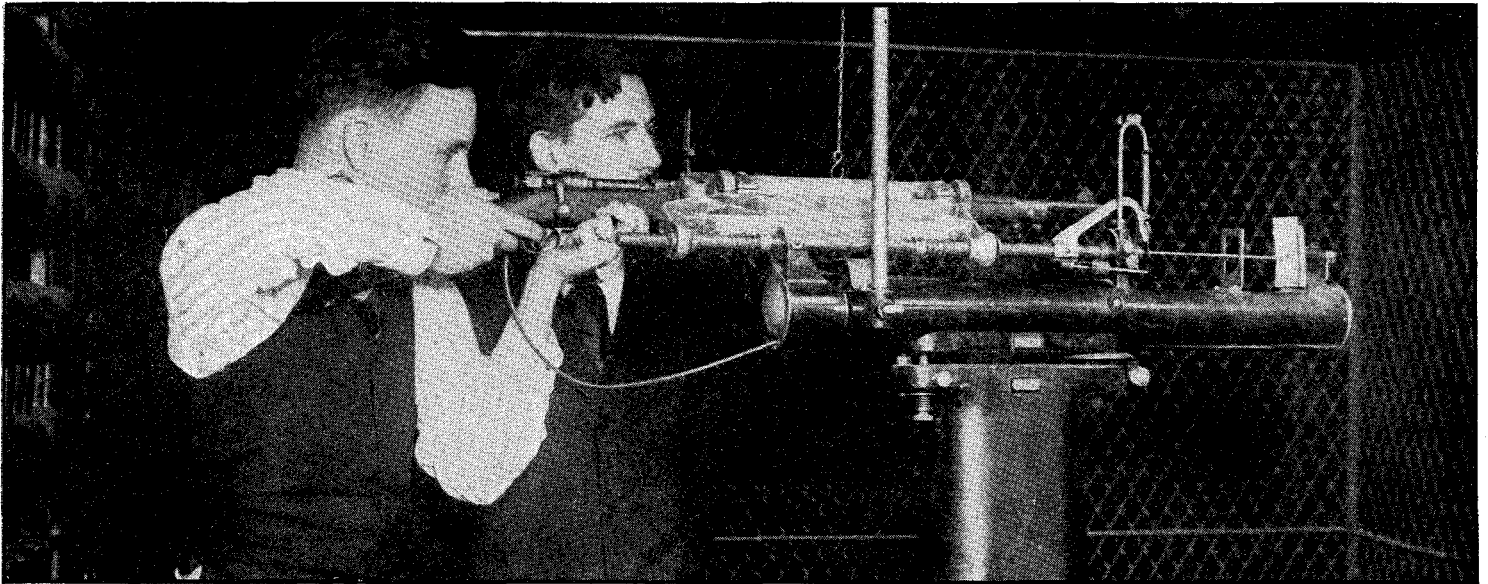
ILLUMINATION OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON IN CELEBRATION OF THE SECOND INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WILSON



(C) UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT HARVARD

The country's greatest military need is a body of trained men from whom officers may be drawn when necessary. Harvard University has been one of the leaders in this aspect of preparedness. The undergraduates pictured above are among those who have become recruits for the Harvard regiment which this year, as last year, has been formed in the University. The regiment is now drilling in Massachusetts Hall, which in Revolutionary days was used as a barracks by the Continental troops. This regiment is one factor in what is known as the Harvard Unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Within five days nearly a thousand students were enrolled. They will not only drill, but will take courses in military science given under the auspices of the University



(C) UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

HIGH SCHOOL BOY LEARNING TO SHOOT WITH AN ELECTRIC GUN

The picture shows the use of the electric needle gun in the De Witt Clinton High School in New York City. This gun does not shoot a bullet, but registers on a slip of paper the exact spot on the target that would have been hit if a bullet had been used



(C) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

A SUSPECTED GERMAN BOMB PLOTTER AND HIS OUTFIT

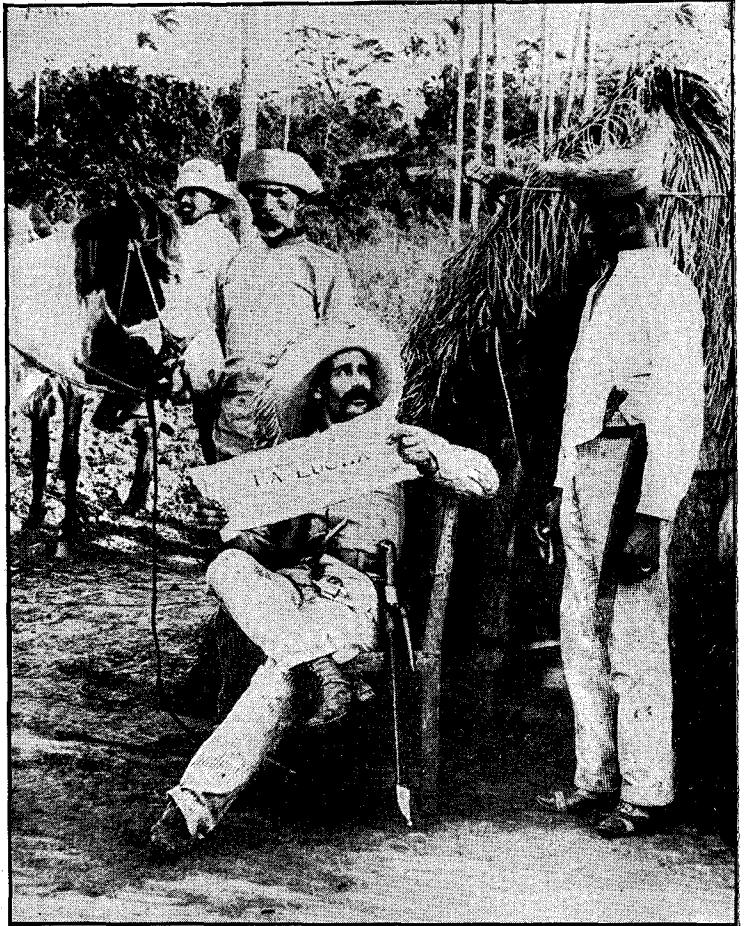
The man in the left center, facing forward, was arrested in Hoboken, New Jersey, as a bomb plotter, the bombs shown in the picture having been found in his room. His name is Kolb. Many suspected German plotters have recently been arrested, their activities covering a wide range in this country



PHOTOGRAPH FROM PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE

GENERAL JOSÉ MIGUEL GOMEZ

General Gomez had a distinguished career as a soldier in the wars for Cuban independence, and was President of the Cuban Republic from 1908 to 1912. He has been in revolt against the Menocal administration, but with the collapse of the revolt was obliged to surrender to the Government's forces



(C) BROWN & DAWSON

TYPICAL "REVOLUTIONARIES" OF CUBA

It had been hoped by all who wish well to Cuba that when she became independent the long series of insurrections that had disturbed the island would cease and peaceful development become possible. Rival factions, however, have again appealed to arms. See adjoining portrait of the insurrectionists' leader



PHOTOGRAPH BY INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

A WINNING EXHIBIT AT THE NATIONAL ORANGE SHOW AT SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA

as if he were a sneak thief. I know how I felt a few weeks ago when an old lady refused my help. It is not always wise to accept, but it is always unwise to be rude.

The world seems to me so much like a mirror—if I smile at it it smiles back—and this is true in the home and in business. Not long ago I was an observer when two women bought a silk dress. The younger one, pretty, well dressed, and petulant, said, "This is what I want, but the salesman doesn't seem to care if he ever serves me or not." He was busy, but he heard this and similar remarks that did not encourage courtesy. When matters threatened to become unpleasant, the older woman took a hand and her thoughtful tact brought perfect service.

My holiday shopping found me on Fifth Avenue at lunch time of a rainy day. I entered a cafeteria just off the avenue, but the whole process was new to me. It was the rush hour, yet every one helped me along. The girl at the desk smilingly pushed a punch card into my hand, two poorly dressed shop-girls told me how to get my food, the busy man at the counter saw to it that this country mouse got her turn, and the man next to me at table showed me where to find the necessary silver. I have seldom had a more delightful time than I had in that crowded place on a rainy day.

In our suburb lives a cripple who goes about on a tricycle. One icy day I saw that he could not manage the crossing at the end of our block. While I was putting on my coat and gloves to go to him a colored man came along with a heavy load of truck. He stopped his team, climbed down, and, with the tenderness of his race, put the man over the bad stretch of road and on his way.

A woman on our street was taken ill very suddenly. With her last bit of strength she went to the telephone and said, "Central, please send some one to me; I'm very sick and I'm all alone." Central kept the wires busy until she knew that two neighbors had gone to her assistance and were in the house.

Of course we meet discourtesy sometimes—why not, when we so often are rude ourselves?—but we meet real heartsome kindness much more frequently. When the unpleasant experiences come, it is well to—

"Just be a woman if you can,
And chivalry 'll come back to man."

The average American man comes far short of the manners of the upper-class German, the Frenchman, or my own Southern friends; yet, judging by what I saw in short visits to these countries, I more than suspect that if one penetrates deep—down to the core—the American man leads in real unselfishness and in high regard for woman's ability, her judgment, and her helpful comradeship.

It may be that I am old-fashioned, but when we were reading with streaming eyes the accounts of the Titanic, where the poorest, crudest woman took precedence over the most prominent millionaire, I could not but feel that American women must guard mightily their womanhood if they desire it to be worthy of such manhood.

I heartily indorse the words of the American man who was told in a foreign country that because he was an untitled workman he was not a *gentleman*. He replied, "In America every man is *born* a gentleman."

UNPUNISHED

BY AMELIA J. BURR

He walks at liberty the public streets;
The law has weighed his deed and let him go,
And yet—is he quite scathless, when he meets
The men and women that he used to know?
Is there no sting in the averted gaze
Of those among whom he has broken bread,
Or in the covert glances that appraise

The dull dishonored silver of his head?
Cheered by such comradeship as he can buy,
He goes a way that daily grows more dim,
Trusted by none, with none that he can trust.
I wonder if he never, with a sigh,
Confronts the years that gape ahead of him
And wishes that the verdict had been just?

THE LAST DAYS OF JESUS CHRIST¹

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

V—WITH THE MOB IN THE PRAETORIUM²

"WHAT is truth?" said jesting Pilate, and would not wait for an answer."³

Nothing strange in that. What was truth in that hour? What protection did it afford against a mob maddened by an egotistical nationalism which it mistook for patriotism and a malignant bigotry which it mistook for religion; what protection against the scheming ecclesiastical politicians who had cunningly planned for this hour and aroused the passionate prejudices of the mob to serve their purpose; what protection against the disappointed ambition of a treacherous disciple? The clamorous welcome of the Galileans on the first day of the week, "Crown him! Crown him!" was drowned by the clamorous execration of the mob on Friday, "Crucify him! Crucify him!" Who could then foresee that to-day no enemy would be left to defend the crucifixion, while a throng which no man can number, Jew and Gentile, Christian and pagan, would join

with the skeptic John Stuart Mill in declaring that there is no "better translation of the rule of virtue from the abstract into the concrete than to endeavor so to live that Christ would approve our life," and with the rationalist Dr. Hooykaas in the reverential acclaim: "Thy triumph is secure. Thy name shall be borne on the breath of the winds through all the world; and with that name no thought except of goodness, nobleness, and love shall link itself in the bosoms of thy brothers who have learned to know thee and what thou art. Thy name shall be the symbol of salvation to the weak and wandering, of restoration to the fallen and the guilty, of hope to all who sink in comfortless despair. Thy name shall be the mighty cry of progress in freedom, in truth, in purity—the living symbol of the dignity of man, the epitome of all that is noble, lofty, and holy upon earth."

This self-conscious age, sitting in judgment on itself, declares itself to be a skeptical age. Schumann musically interprets its spirit by his questioning "Warum?" (Why?); Goldwin Smith, by his essay "Guesses at Truth"; J. Cotter Morison, by his proposal to substitute "The Service of Man" for the abandoned service of God. This skepticism is not a mere doubt of ancient creeds, not merely a doubt or a discarding of the Church or the

¹ This is the fifth of a series of seven articles to be continued throughout the Lenten season.

² Read the account in John's Gospel, chapters xviii. 28—xix. 16. John was the only one of the disciples with Jesus in the court of Caiaphas and at the crucifixion, and it is reasonable to believe that he was also present at the trial before Pilate. His account of the Judean ministry, including the last days, has the marks of being the account of a personal spectator.

³ Francis Bacon.

Bible as an authority, not merely Tennyson's "honest doubt."¹ It is a doubt sometimes of the value of truth, sometimes of the possibility of attaining it. It is expressed by the agnostic, who tells us that "the Great Companion is dead;" that at death our friend has slid down into "the somber, unechoing gulf of nothingness;" that there is so little basis for moral judgments that it is difficult to find a man so virtuous as to deserve a good supper or so wicked as to deserve a good drubbing.² It is expressed by the safe man who, for an eager search for the truth, substitutes an eager search for peace; "who never enunciates a truth without guarding himself against being supposed to exclude the contradictory; who holds that Scripture is the only authority, yet that the Church is to be deferred to; that faith only justifies, yet that it does not justify without works; that grace does not depend on the sacraments, yet is not given without them; that bishops are a divine ordinance, yet those who have them not are in the same religious condition as those who have."³ It is expressed by the Athenians, who "spend their time in nothing else but either to tell or hear some new thing;" who throng a forum and occasionally a church, not in search of truth, but in search of the latest fashion in philosophy; who change their opinion as frequently and as readily as a fashionable woman changes her bonnet; who deny every affirmative and affirm every negative; who "make use of their reason to inquire and debate, but not to fix and determine."⁴ It is expressed by the cynics who imagine that to believe anything is a sign of a decadent intellect, and pride themselves in being in advance of their age because they imitate the toleration of the ancient Romans, who regarded all religious creeds and forms as equally false, but also equally useful as a political convenience.⁵

How shall the Church of Christ meet this spirit of skepticism? How did its Master and leader meet this spirit of skepticism in his own age? What answer did he give by his life to the half-contemptuous question, "What is truth?"

Truth was not to him an opinion, tentatively held, for further investigation and subject to future reversal. It might almost be said of Jesus that he had no opinions—as thus defined.

Nor was truth to him an intellectual conviction borrowed from others. He did not derive his faith from the beliefs of his forefathers or the affirmations of the Scriptures. Nor was it a discovery ascertained by investigation and confirmed and buttressed by arguments. There is no indication in his teaching of a search after truth; no outcry like that of the Psalmist, "As the heart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God;" no sign of personal perplexity like that of Paul's "perplexed, but not in despair." Compare his "Father, I knew that thou hearest me always," with Job's "O that I knew where I might find him!" Read his assurance to his disciples in his last message to them, "And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever;" then compare with it the last message of Socrates to his friends before his death, "And where shall we find a good charmer of our fears, Socrates, when you are gone?" "Hellas," he replied, "is a large place, Cebes, and has many good men, and there are barbarous races not a few; seek for him among them all, far and wide, sparing neither pains nor money, for there is no better way of using your money."

We all know some truths which are thus experiences. Long before the child learns in school about the attraction of gravitation he discovers, in his first lessons in walking, that if he is not careful he will fall. He does not formulate the law, nor define it, nor know the methods or limits of its operation. But he has an experience of it, and that experience no argument gave and no argument can take away. So, if he has a happy home, long before he studies moral philosophy he has an experience of parental love and care and a responding experience of filial obligations, honor and affection.

In his teaching Jesus assumed that there is in all men an undeveloped capacity to experience the truth. He acted on the

assumption that truth fits the human soul as a well-made glove fits the hand; that truth and the soul are made for each other. He identified truth and life, and for the most part taught only those truths that are a part of life. He dealt not in surmises, opinions, hypotheses; he dealt only in convictions, and only in those convictions that have their roots in ennobled human nature. In what we call the subconscious self he saw the seeds of truth and life, and his appeal was aimed to draw them out, as the sun draws out the slumbering seed in spring. He often addressed questions to those who questioned him and incited them to find in themselves the answer to their own questions. Thus he asked the rich young ruler, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is God;" and to the scribe asking which is the chief commandment, he replied, "How readest thou?" and called on the group hearing his parable of the Good Samaritan to tell him, "Which now of these three thinkest thou was neighbor to him that fell among thieves?"

In studying Paul's epistles the reader can often see that the Apostle, to convince others, uses the arguments by which he has first convinced himself. Jesus rarely argues. He affirms. His most solemn and weighty affirmations are often preceded by the words, "Verily, verily, I say unto you." So far from defending a tradition he often sets his simple affirmation against it: "Ye have heard that it hath been said, but I say unto you." When he cites Scripture, it is generally as an illustration, not as an argument. He puts his personal experience above Scripture: "Ye search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me. And ye will not come to me, that ye might have life."

All spiritual truths were thus elemental in Jesus. God, immortality, the life eternal, the laws of righteousness, were no convictions imported from the past, no opinions derived from and supported by philosophical arguments. They were a part of his self-conscious self. He says of himself, "I am the truth!" Paul says of him, "He cannot deny himself." And to the divinely conscious sense of truth—perhaps I should rather say to the unawakened capacity to become conscious of it, which all normal men possess—he habitually appealed in his public ministry. The awakening life responded to his words; and the people were astonished at his teaching because he taught them as one having authority and not as the scribes. The authority was the divinely awakened response in their own souls.

The Church must find in the spirit and method of its Master the answer to be given to this age asking, sometimes seriously, sometimes carelessly, sometimes cynically, Pilate's question, "What is truth?"

It cannot find in the recorded experiences of the past an answer which will either satisfy the serious or confound the cynic. The age will not be content, it ought not to be content, with convictions imported whether from the Reformed creeds of the seventeenth century, or from the Catholic creeds of the first four centuries, or from the pre-Christian creeds of the Hebrew prophets.

Certainly it will not be content with hypotheses derived by the much-vaunted "scientific method" and buttressed and defended by biological evolution and literary criticism. The beliefs of the past may help to confirm the believer in his present faith. The modern scientific and literary method may help to clear away some intellectual difficulties which perplex him. But it is the *life* which is the light of the world. And the doubts of the world will never be solved by either the old theology or the new theology. They will be solved only by a new life, a life in the Church which is a present experience of a living God, bringing with him to the soul which accepts him a present experience of forgiveness that relieves from the burden of past errors and sins, and a present inspiration that gives power for future achievement.

That it is not theological opinions which have made effective preachers of truth is evident from the fact that Savonarola and Luther, Massillon and Wesley, Phillips Brooks and Dwight L. Moody, have been effective preachers of the truth. It is only the truth which transcends all definitions, the truth that is more than an ancient tradition or a modern hypothesis, the truth that is a living experience, which can endow the Church with power to silence the sneers of the cynic or to satisfy and relieve the perplexities of the honest doubter.

¹ "There lives more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds."—*In Memoriam*.

² W. K. Clifford; John Morley; David Hume.

³ Cardinal Newman.

⁴ Montaigne.

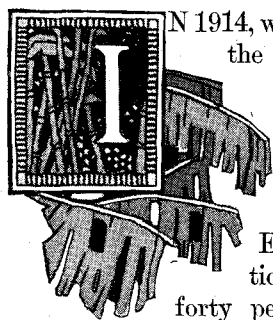
⁵ "The various modes of worship which prevailed in the Roman world were all considered by the people as equally true, by the philosopher as equally false, and by the magistrate as equally useful. And thus toleration produced not only mutual indulgence, but even religious concord."—*Gibbon*.

[Advertisement]

WHERE WILL THE WORLD GET ITS SUGAR?



H. C. VANHOUTEN



IN 1914, when Europe awoke to find herself in the maelstrom of the world wars, she stretched forth her hand in her first raid on the sugar barrel of the Western Hemisphere. This had never happened before. Thousands upon thousands of acres in Central Europe were devoted to the cultivation of sugar beets; these supplied forty per cent of the world's total sugar supply. Since it was the nearest supply, Central Europe had been the sugar-bowl of Great Britain and the Continent.

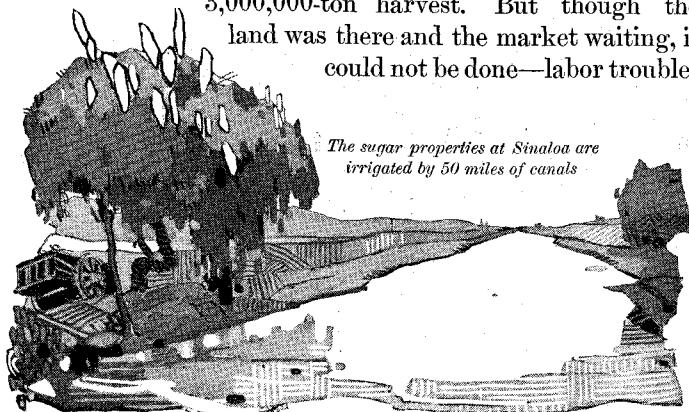
But when war came, the sugar market turned topsy-turvy almost overnight. Shut off from the world's markets, the Central Powers immediately put the export of sugar under the ban, and began transforming the beet-sugar fields into foodstuff farms. Vast acreages of sugar beets in the path of onrushing armies were deserted, devastated. Great Britain, France, Russia, Holland, and Italy suddenly realized that they must get sugar elsewhere—and get it quickly.

Then began the fight for the sugar of the world. With foresight, England bought right and left in the open market—at all prices. She made levies on the supply of British India, Java, and Cuba; others of the Entente Allies followed suit. Prices vacillated for a while, then reached a high level and stayed there.

Naturally enough, the big cane-growing countries strained every energy, not only to fill these unexpected orders, but to satisfy their regular markets. But, already producing bumper crops, they could do no more. The sugar grown in the Orient was needed at home; in Porto Rico and Hawaii four-fifths of the available lands were already devoted to cane-growing and the output could be increased but little.

HOW CUBA TRIED—AND FAILED

Cuba's effort was an admirable one—though futile. She planned for a crop that would exceed even last year's 3,000,000-ton harvest. But though the land was there and the market waiting, it could not be done—labor troubles

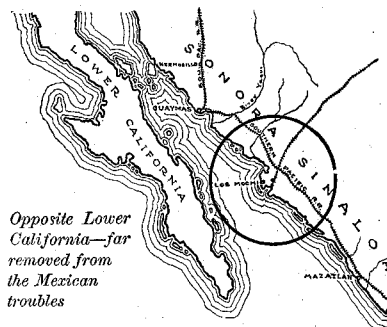


The sugar properties at Sinaloa are irrigated by 50 miles of canals

began breaking out. As the Wall Street Journal of January 19 said:

"Prosperity has come to the island, and with it the inevitable unrest among the workmen. Most of the sugar companies have been compelled to meet the demands and some of them are paying their help \$3.00 a day, where the normal wage last year was \$1.50. The labor situation there is steadily growing more acute. Strikes on the plantations and railroads have never been so numerous. . . . Plantations are nearly a million workmen short of the number necessary to harvest the large 1916-17 crop."

And so it came about that the same newspaper on February 9th reported that "Cuba has neither facilities nor opportunity to make over three million tons this year."



Opposite Lower California—far removed from the Mexican troubles

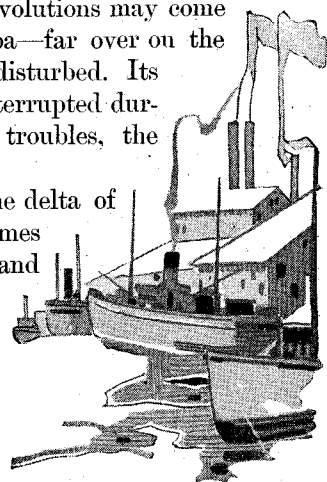
Meanwhile the world waits for more sugar, offering prices that years ago would have seemed fabulous, but which now represent but the just value of a food product that plays such an im-

portant part in our daily life. And where *will* the world get its sugar?

INTRODUCING MEXICO

Working along in a conservative way for the past 25 years, the plantations of the United Sugar Companies in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, have been quietly taking advantage of the fact that Nature gave Sinaloa the same climatic and soil conditions, and *better* marketing facilities than Cuba. Sinaloa is opposite Lower California—removed from the Mexican Revolution by 300 miles of arid desert and untracked mountains. Revolutions may come and go in Mexico, but Sinaloa—far over on the West Coast—ever remains undisturbed. Its operations have gone on uninterrupted during even the latest Mexican troubles, the most serious in years.

The properties are all in the delta of the Fuerte River. At flood times this stream spreads over the land a rich silt which acts as fertilizer. But the plantations do not depend on the floods of the natural rainfall for irrigation; fifty miles of canals and irrigation ditches have been run from the river in an intercommunicating



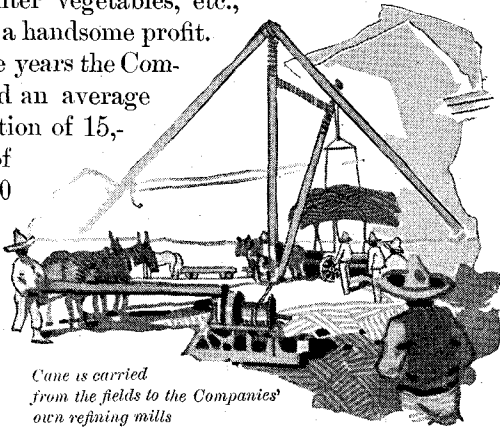
From Topolobampo, sugar is shipped to all parts of the world

system which feeds the entire area with water. Twenty to forty tons of cane an acre are produced.

No "labor situation" clouds the horizon or jeopardizes profits at Sinaloa. Labor costs 50c. a day, and there are plenty of workers. The men are happy and prosperous, for the high cost of living has not crossed the Sierras. All these conditions combine to permit in Sinaloa the production of *more sugar at less cost* than anywhere else in the world.

The Companies own in all 140,000 acres. Of these 8,000 are now growing sugar cane; 6,000 more are growing alfalfa, rice, winter vegetables, etc., which bring in a handsome profit.

In the past five years the Companies have had an average annual production of 15,000,000 lbs. of sugar and 1,000 tons of alcohol, yielding a profit of about \$500,000 annually.



Cane is carried from the fields to the Companies' own refining mills

The Company is a self-contained industry, producing white cube and granulated sugar direct from its own cane and distributes to the trade through its own agencies, thereby securing all the profits from the grower to the consumer, and is therefore in a unique position to meet competition at all times. The Company receives about 7c. per pound for its product at its mills as compared with about 4c. a pound received by raw sugar companies. The plantations have direct rail connections for its shipments to all parts of the United States and Mexico *via* the Southern Pacific Railway. The landlocked harbor of Topolobampo gives facilities for exporting to all parts of the world by water.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF AMERICAN CAPITAL

To increase the output by greater development of the Companies' vast land holdings, and to realize a greater profit in proportion, a few shares of common stock are offered at a price sufficiently under par to yield an attractive return.

When one views the unusual profits which have been made by sugar interests in Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba under far less favorable conditions, one realizes how *real* the opportunity is in Mexico. American capital has its opportunity **NOW**—just as it had its opportunity in financing sugar

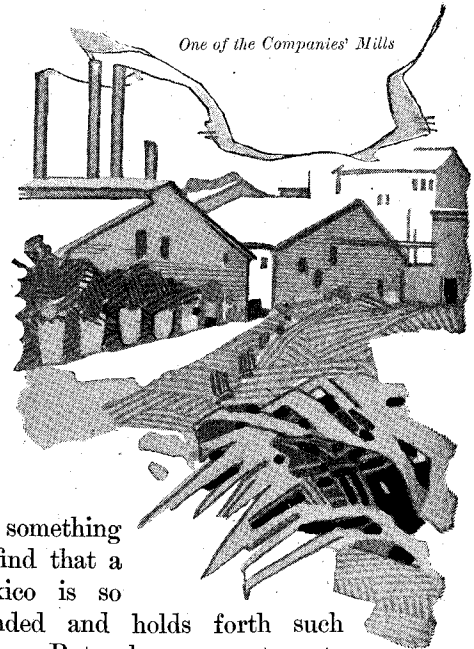
production in the other cane lands—an opportunity which gave and is still giving a harvest of golden dividends.

The Companies is very conservatively capitalized with \$1,000,000, 7% cumulative preferred stock and \$5,000,000 common stock. The fixed charge ahead of the common stock, therefore, is only \$70,000 per annum. After deducting this amount nearly the entire earning power of the Companies is applicable to dividends on the common stock. This is a vital factor should the price of sugar have any definite decline.

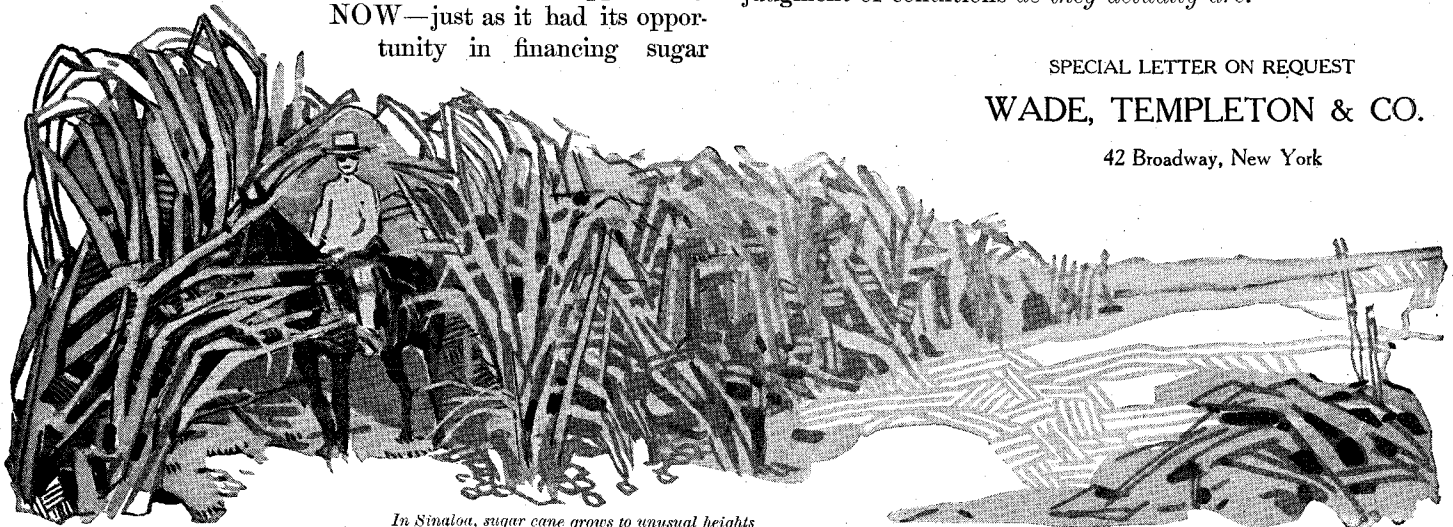
But, attractive as the present earnings of the Companies may be to investors, it is in *future development* that investors should find their greatest profit. The land holdings are of almost incalculable potential value. Its common stock represents *actual assets*—not a dollar is represented in goodwill or paper possibilities. Not as a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow does this investment appear, but as a working business proposition needing only development to gain increased dividends.

It may come as something of a surprise to find that a security in Mexico is so highly recommended and holds forth such promising returns. But when one stops to realize that the United Sugar Companies have been through the most severe test possible, and have through these trying times returned a profit that represents an approximate yield of 9.9% on an investment of \$5,000,000, one surely must see that during Mexico's Reconstruction Period the opportunities for even greater returns are simply enormous.

But the time to invest in a Mexican security of this order is not when public confidence has been completely restored in Mexican securities in general, but *now*—when it is possible to reap the benefit of an intelligent, business-man's judgment of conditions *as they actually are*.



One of the Companies' Mills



In Sinaloa, sugar cane grows to unusual heights

SPECIAL LETTER ON REQUEST

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on *The Outlook* of March 14, 1917

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of *The Outlook* will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Germany's Mexican Plot and the Crisis.

Reference: Page 445, and Editorial, pages 451-453.

Questions:

1. Herr Zimmermann says that he does not regard the German proposal as an "unfriendly act." What is his line of reasoning? Yours? 2. Has *The Outlook* presented sufficient evidence to justify its statement that "Germany has made war upon the United States"? What is your understanding of what constitutes war? How is it made? 3. The *Outlook* also says that "this is not the first sign of the hostility of the German Government toward America." When and where have there been other "signs of hostility"? Be sure in answering this question to look up the facts of our past with Germany in such incidents as the Venezuelan controversy, the Samoan controversy, the Hongkong incident of 1898, the Manila Bay incident, the Haitian customs affair (1914), and the attitude of German newspaper editors since about 1880. 4. Do or do you not think the only appeal Germany is capable of recognizing is the appeal to arms? 5. For what reasons would you advocate a declaration of war against Germany? If we should have war with Germany, what would we expect to accomplish from it? 6. What do you think of *The Outlook's* proposal as to temporary reorganization of our Government? 7. Formulate what seems to you Germany's conception of the ideals possessed by other nations. 8. Compare Great Britain's attitude toward America with Germany's. 9. Discuss the question of the United States joining the Entente. What does *The Outlook* give as the real reason why America should join the Entente? 10. Does *The Outlook* advocate the destruction of Germany? Do you? Why or why not? 11. Does it seem to you that the American people have yet waked up to the gravity of the international crisis and the relation of the United States thereto? If not, who is to blame? Discuss. 12. What is your opinion of Germany's plot?

B. Topic: Russia's Relation to the War.

Reference: Pages 458, 459.

Questions:

1. Why does *The Outlook* think there is more hope for constitutional government in Russia to-day than there is in Germany? What is your opinion? 2. What effect has this war had upon Russia's industrial organization? What is and will be the significance of this? 3. Are you of the opinion that this war is preparing Russia to become the enemy of all Europe? If not, why not? 4. Explain the meaning of constitutional government, constitutional freedom, and nationalism. What can be said of these matters in Russia? 5. One author has said that the future happiness of Europe and of the whole world depends upon what attitude the civilized nations take toward Russia during and after this war. Explain and tell what you think.

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: The Filibuster in the Senate.

Reference: Page 445.

Questions:

1. Explain what is meant by filibustering. What are the advantages and the disadvantages of it? 2. What do you think of the Senate's unlimited debate rule? What changes or suggestions have you to offer? 3. What does the Constitution prescribe as to sessions and adjournments of Congress? 4. What is the status of all bills at the end of a Congress? 5. For what reasons do you think *The Outlook* says that the entire list of the Senators who would not permit the Senate to vote on the armed neutrality bill ought to be remembered? Do you consider them disloyal? 6. Why did not President Wilson go ahead and arm American merchant ships without consulting Congress? Had he done so, would it have been better? 7. If we should arm them, would or would we not break our neutrality?

B. Topic: The Sixty-fourth Congress.

Reference: Pages 446, 447.

Questions:

1. What were the chief questions before this Congress? 2. What did it do? What did it leave undone? 3. Do you or do you not agree with *The Outlook's* opinion as to the "mainly good" and "mainly bad" laws enacted by this Congress? 4. How long does it take to tell whether a law is "good" or "bad"? 5. Which of the un-enacted bills would you substitute for the enacted ones? Why? 6. Why are not all of the bills of a given Congress passed?

III—FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Topic: Mexico's New Constitution.

Reference: Editorial, pages 453, 454, also pages 455, 456.

Questions:

1. What makes a constitution constitutional? 2. Have not the Mexicans the right to promulgate any constitution they wish? Discuss. 3. What *right* have foreigners to be in Mexico? What *rights* have they there? 4. What has Mexico's new Constitution to say about religious affairs? Control of properties? Treatment of foreigners? Education? Labor? 5. In what respects would the rights of foreigners be tampered with if the new Constitution is strictly lived up to? 6. In what respects may this Constitution give trouble to the United States?

IV—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of *The Outlook*, but not discussed in it.)

1. It is impossible for a democracy to act quickly and intelligently. 2. There can be no enduring union of the nations until the nations are essentially of one political faith.

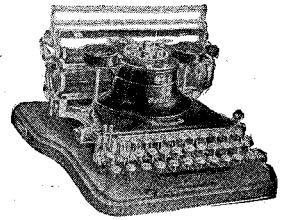
V—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(Define accurately the following words and expressions, all of which are found in *The Outlook* for March 14, 1917.)

Intrigue, analogy, statute, armed neutrality, closure, political whips, public law, alliance, Entente, intellectuals, Constitution, retroactive, concessions, salient, Catholic.

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~ ~ ~

The heavy car is going out of fashion.

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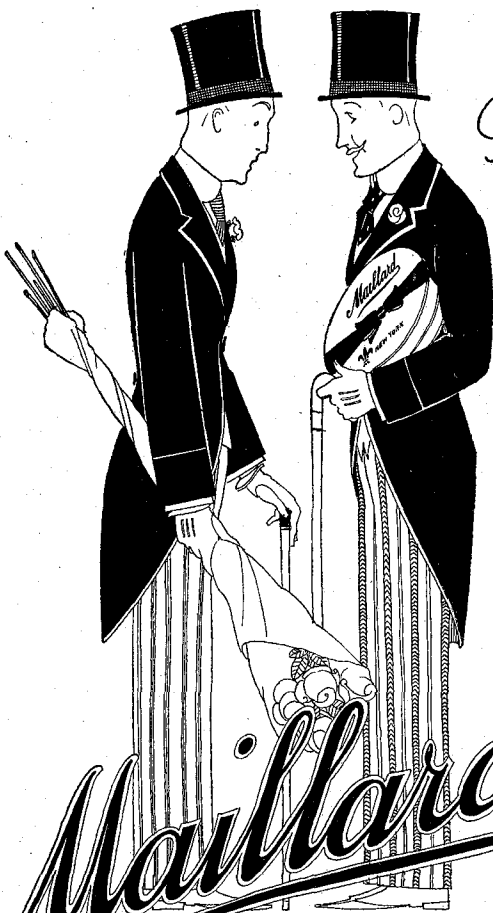
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Now, as an *enlightened motorist*, you are looking for *scientific light weight*—its safety, its comfort, its economy. Where are you going to get it? In a car that has had some of its weight taken off to meet the public demand?

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PARAFFIN TREATMENT OF BURNS

So much interest has been aroused, especially among medical readers of The Outlook, over our controversy with Dr. George H. Simmons, editor of the "Journal of the American Medical Association," regarding the paraffin treatment of burns, discovered or invented by the French physician Dr. de Sandfort, that we publish here in full a letter just received from Mr. Albert Gray, C.B., K.C., the Chairman, in London, of the French Wounded Emergency Fund.—THE EDITORS.

To the Editor of The Outlook:

I have read your conclusive article of January 17 on the subject of Dr. de Sandfort's paraffin treatment of burn wounds, and I have no wish to flog either a dead horse or, after your castigation, the author of the article in the "Journal of the American Medical Association." As, however, I, in my capacity of Chairman of the French Wounded Emergency Fund, to which Miss Edith May has rendered much admirable service, have taken some part in the propagation of Dr. de Sandfort's discovery, you will permit me to add a few words for the information of American opinion.

In June last I visited the St. Nicolas Hospital in Paris and was so deeply impressed by the evidence of my own eyes—evidence of relief from pain and evidence of perfect restoration of skin without scars—that I immediately addressed a letter to the London "Times." Greatly to his credit, Sir A. May, the chief of the Medical Department of the Admiralty, at once sent over a fleet surgeon to Paris. His report was highly satisfactory, and a quantity of "Ambrine" was procured and subjected to analysis. It was first used at the British hospitals at Rouen, and with the same success as at Paris. The military authorities followed suit, and the treatment is now adopted by both departments of our war services as having conspicuous advantages when compared with the previous treatment by picric acid.

The following is an extract from a War Office Departmental circular now before me:

"Observations of Dr. de Sandfort's treatment and experiments with Ambrine carried out in a military hospital gave one the impression that the treatment was a valuable one. Burns healed with rapidity. Constitutional symptoms rapidly abated. Pain was reduced to a minimum. Scarring appeared to be obviated, or, at any rate, was not apparent. The need for grafting large burns appeared to be avoided. The burns healed so rapidly with healthy granulations that there appeared to be nothing to be gained by grafting. The patients were singularly free from sepsis. The conclusion arrived at from experimenting with the Ambrine treatment was that mild burns healed with singular rapidity, and severe cases recovered which would have been unlikely to recover by the ordinary methods of treatment. Observers who had had large experience of burns treated by picric acid, ointments, and other methods in ordinary use were unanimously of opinion that the paraffin method was superior to the older method. The experience of those who had witnessed the results of burns after liquid fire attacks was that Ambrine treatment would save many lives and accelerate the recovery of all burns."

According to the circular, further experiment produced a preparation of paraffin

A MESSAGE

FROM THE

Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in America

To Our Fellow Citizens :

In this time of crisis when our country's highest good is the common aim of all, we voice this deep conviction of patriotic duty.

We rejoice that even at this time, when the world is crazed by war, so many men are judging war by moral and spiritual standards, and by ideals of sacrifice. The causes for which men fight—liberty, justice and peace—are noble and Christian causes. But the method of war is unchristian and immoral. War itself violates law, justice, liberty and peace, the very ends for which alone its tragic cost might be justified.

Further, the method of war is ineffective to these ends. Might does not decide the right, ideals cannot be maintained by force, nor can evil overcome evil. True national honor is a nation's own integrity and unselfish service. Only unswerving honesty and self-control maintain it. Rights, the rights of all, are securely defended between nations as between individuals, by mutual confidence, not suspicion; by universal co-operation and law, not by private armed defense.

The alternative to war is not inactivity and cowardice. It is the irresistible and constructive power of good-will. True patriotism at this time calls not for a resort to the futile methods of war, but for the invention and practice on a gigantic scale of new methods of conciliation and altruistic service. The present intolerable situation among nations demands an unprecedented expression of organized national good-will.

Unpractical though such ideals may seem, experience has taught that ideals can be realized if we have faith to practice now what all men hope for in the future. The American Nation, as a more perfect union of States, as a melting pot of races, as a repeated victor through peace, has proved practical the methods of generosity and patience. Throughout many years of an adventurous belief in the Christian principle of human brotherhood, the Society of Friends has seen the triumph of good-will in all forms of human crisis.

The peoples of every land are longing for the time when love shall conquer hate, when co-operation shall replace conflict, when war shall be no more. This time will come only when the people of some great nation dare to abandon the outworn traditions of international dealing and to stake all upon persistent good-will.

We are the nation and now is the time. This is America's supreme opportunity.

Unflinching good-will, no less than war, demands courage, patriotism, and self-sacrifice. To such a victory over itself, to such a leadership of the world, to such an embodiment of the matchless, invincible power of good-will, this otherwise tragic hour challenges our country.

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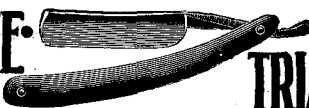


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Paraffin Treatment of Burns (Continued)

which gives even better results than Ambrine. This is now known as Paraffin No. 7, for which the following is the formula:

Beta-naphthol resublimed . . .	¼	per cent
Eucalyptus oil	2	" "
Olive oil	5	" "
Paraffin molle	25	" "
Paraffin durum	67 ¾	" "

Your medical readers will no doubt desire to know the method of treatment. It is as follows:

"The paraffin treatment is begun at the first dressing; very exceptionally in very septic burns the paraffin is replaced by hot boric fomentations for two days after two days of paraffin treatment. The burn is washed with sterile water and dried. The drying is accomplished by placing a dry piece of gauze over the burn. If an electric drying apparatus is available, such as is used by a hairdresser for drying hair, it forms a convenient method of drying the burn. The burn is now covered with a layer of paraffin at a temperature of 50° C. No. 7 Paraffin has a melting-point of 48° C. The temperature may be estimated by waiting till the wax shows a solidifying film upon the surface. A broad camel's-hair brush has been found to be a rapid and painless method of applying the paraffin. A spray may be used, but sprays get out of order, are troublesome to use, and the dressing takes longer. In theory a spray should be used in order to prevent any damage to the epithelium. In practice we have found that a brush skillfully used is sufficiently satisfactory; the brush allows the paraffin to be applied at a lower temperature.

"A thin layer of cotton-wool cut the same size as the area of the burn is placed over the wound after the first layer of paraffin has been applied. This layer of wool is covered with a second layer of paraffin; the wool is cut in thin sheets and pressed between layers of paper in order to obtain thin layers of wool. The dressing is completed by applying wool and bandage. The burns are usually dressed daily. In the later stages, when the burn is clean and only a small amount of pus is formed, the dressing is changed every forty-eight hours.

"Blisters are not interfered with in any way at the first dressing; the paraffin is applied after washing the burn. Sloughs usually separate after a few dressings. The separation of sloughs is accelerated by applying a layer of jaconet over the wool and paraffin beneath the wool and bandage dressing.

"The treatment of burns by paraffin must not be discontinued in the latter stages. The substitution of ointments or fomentations is most strongly contra-indicated. Cases have come under our notice in which the good results of treatment have been entirely negated by unsuitable treatment applied in the later stages. The newly formed skin is easily destroyed by fomentations. Paraffin must be continued until the burn is sufficiently healed to permit of any dressing with boric or talc powder."

I have recently conversed with Dr. Pleadwell, of the United States navy, who, having studied the cure in France, is enthusiastic in his approval of it, and also with one of our leading London doctors, who spent four months at Rouen last year; he gave me his opinion that the paraffin treatment was perhaps the most valuable discovery in surgery made in our time.

Yours faithfully,

London, February 14, 1917. **ALBERT GRAY.**

We are informed by Dr. W. W. Keen, the distinguished surgeon of Philadelphia,

Paraffin Treatment of Burns (Continued)

that the War Office circular referred to by Mr. Gray is based on an article by Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Hull, R.A.M.C., which appeared in the "British Medical Journal" of January 13, 1917, page 37. Dr. Keen writes us:

"In the Philadelphia 'Ledger' of February 25 I published an article entitled 'Dr. de Sandfort and Ambrine,' in which I stated that Dr. de Sandfort's Ambrine was a very great advance over our former methods of treatment of burns, and called attention to this paper of Dr. Hull's, reporting a formula which, apparently, had given better results than Ambrine itself. In this same article, however, I pointed out that Dr. de Sandfort had entirely departed from the ideal of the medical profession. Every such discovery, we hold, should be given freely to the world and not kept secret. Colonel Hull has made his public to the world, as is seen.

"In the 'British Medical Journal' of January 20 Flavine and Brilliant Green, new and more powerful antiseptics than we have used before, were also given to the world. Dakin's solution and Carrel's method of using it all have been given to the world. It is impossible to conceive that Pasteur or Lister would have kept their beneficent discoveries secret."

We take this occasion to state once more that The Outlook has never defended the secrecy of Dr. de Sandfort's formula for Ambrine. The highest French and British medical authorities now, however, have recognized in Dr. de Sandfort's Ambrine method a notable and praiseworthy contribution to surgical and medical practice. Nevertheless, the "Journal of the American Medical Association," without investigating these facts, denounced Dr. de Sandfort as a "charlatan," and his paraffin preparation as a "nostrum." It was this unscientific pronouncement and the "Journal's" refusal to make an investigation of facts that The Outlook defined as medical intolerance. So far as we know, the "Journal of the American Medical Association" has not revised its attitude in this particular matter.—THE EDITORS.

ACT TOGETHER AND NOW

I have just read with interest the article "On the Verge of War," by Ernest H. Abbott. If it is true that our Senators and Representatives need "visible and tangible evidence of opinion," if they do not keep in mind "the opinion of the silent majority," if they do not glean that opinion from the editorials and letters published in all our great dailies and weeklies, then indeed, as Mr. Abbott suggests, that opinion must in some way be brought home to them.

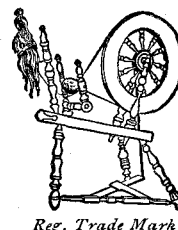
But what that result be obtained by written addresses calling upon men to write or telegraph to Washington? How many will respond? Each individual feels that his word alone counts for so little, and each individual is so uncertain that many others will also respond.

Is there no way of getting the result through organization? Could not a central organization in each State direct a prominent citizen in each leading town or district to call immediately a mass-meeting without party lines to discuss the present crisis? Let telegraph blanks or printed slips be ready on which each man would be urged to express his opinion there and then, these messages to be sent on immediately to Congress.

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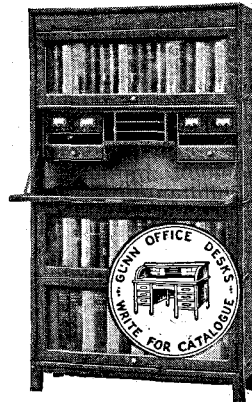
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It will interest readers of The Outlook who have enjoyed Mrs. Eleanor H. Porter's story of "Just David" and who have heard of the prizes we offered for the best letters of appreciation to know that the judges have awarded the three prizes to the letters printed below.



First Prize

In the sordid workaday round of monotonous duties that represents the common lot, all too quickly do we forget the glory that is in the world—the miracle of rainbow, cloud, butterfly, blossom, sunrise, and sunset. We slip into the habit of substituting false for true values. We ask wearily if it is even possible to keep in tune with the true and the beautiful. The materialist scoffs a negative. The cynic has his doubts. But "Just David" proves that it can be done! Therefore the value and inspiration of Eleanor Porter's book.

It is the heart story of a child who, with his beloved violin, plays his way into people's lives and affections, remembering he is "one little instrument in the Great Orchestra of Life and that he must see to it that he is always in tune and doesn't drag or hit false notes."

"Just David" is an unusual story—a clever story. But it is more. Without being a "preachment," its cheery philosophy brings home the truth that Heaven lies about us, not alone in our infancy, but in maturer years, and that we need never quite lose sight of "the trailing clouds of glory."

Yours, in appreciation,
(Mrs.) MAY EMERY HALL.

New York City.

Second Prize

I spent the first night of this year at a Fifehire fireside, so far as body was concerned, but in mind and spirit, far away across the Atlantic, with David, his father, and his friends. The book came as a blessing to me. Two good-byes to soldier nephews faced me in the near future, and the shadows of war were all around the family circle. But the sunny sentiment of "Just David" came like a golden gleam into the darkness. The winsome charm of the boy, with the mind that knew no evil, and the heart that beat so warmly, brought into happy relief the heights of human nature, instead of the depths that Hun hatred has brought so hideously into prominence. The story, beautiful in its simplicity, is indeed a sermon from the States. Mrs. Porter shows how the press may be made a powerful pulpit. Her pen people bring brightness and beauty into the book world, and instinctively her readers assimilate the sincerity and purity she keeps ever before them. I take pleasure in paying tribute to the book. And, if in days to come, friends find in me some new strain of helpfulness, an optimism I have never shown before, let them look for explanation in the pages bound up under the dear little deprecating title "Just David."

FRANCES KINCAIRD SCRYMGEOUR,
Bruce Cottage, Newport, Fife, Scotland.

The Chairman of the Board of Judges was Miss Abbie Farwell Brown, whose many volumes of stories and poems have delighted thousands of children.

Mrs. Porter's new book, "**THE ROAD TO UNDERSTANDING**," will be published on March 24, price \$1.40 net. To ensure an early copy place your order **NOW** with your bookseller, or with the publishers,

Houghton Mifflin Company, 4 Park Street, Boston

Third Prize

When shadows hung over the old home and they needed me here, what do you suppose gave me faith and courage to feed the chickens, and darn the socks, and be both Mary and Martha while all the old crowd was back at college for another year? Why, "Just David"! I can't ever thank you enough for that beautiful story. It left me

"Sort o' smiley roun' the lips
An' teary roun' the lashes"

—and happier and stronger.

I've read it to the family around the fireside at night; I've passed it on to the little school teacher; I've told it to a wee laddie just past four; and I know a dear white-haired grandmother just past eighty-four who has already put down the endless squares of her patch-work quilt to reread it.

It is one of the *big* things that has found its way into our little mountain community, and the world needs more of its kind. Clean, simple, strong, helpful—it stays with me through the months.

I wish every discouraged person could read "Just David." More than anything else it gave back to me the joy of knowing that it is a beautiful world.

Sincerely,
(Miss) MARY WYATT GALBRAITH,
Galbraith Springs, Tenn.

THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later.

HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS
America and the New Epoch. By Charles P. Steinmetz, A.M. Harper & Brothers, New York. \$1.

Latter-Day Problems. By J. Laurence Laughlin. Revised and enlarged edition. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$1.50.

Modern European History. By Charles Downer Hazen. (American Historical Series.) Henry Holt & Co., New York.

Any one who essays to give a comprehensive account of modern European history certainly has his hands full. Professor Hazen's book may not be remarkable as an example of style, but it is the most comprehensive compendium we have seen; it is thus particularly valuable as a book of reference.

Municipal Freedom. A Study of the Commission Government. By Oswald Ryan. With an Introduction by A. Lawrence Lowell. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York. 60c.

The author of this book was an instructor in Harvard University at twenty-two or twenty-three, and gained such standing there that his volume is accompanied with an Introduction by the President of Harvard University, A. Lawrence Lowell. His volume is based largely on personal investigations in progressive cities in various parts of the United States since 1910. It is largely descriptive, but involves the advocacy of either the commission form of government or the city manager form of government, either of which he regards as preferable to the older form, a growth, but not a very intelligent imitation, of the forms of government adopted by the State and the Nation. We do not know of any book of equal size better adapted to give the reader an intelligent understanding of municipal problems in the United States. The volume is one of the series of "The American Books," designed as a series of authoritative manuals, discussing problems of interest in America to-day.

State Government in the United States. By Arthur N. Holcombe. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.25.

POETRY

"**All's Well!**" Poems. By John Oxenham. The George H. Doran Company, New York. \$1.

New Belgian Poems. Les Trois Rois et Autres Poemes. Par Emile Cammaerts. English Translations by Tita Brand-Cammaerts. The John Lane Company, New York.

Out Where the West Begins, and Other Western Verses. By Arthur Chapman. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$1.25.

Retrogression and Other Poems. By William Watson. The John Lane Company, New York. \$1.25.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Ambassador (An). (City Temple Sermons.) By Joseph Fort Newton. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. \$1.

Apostles' Creed To-Day (The). By Edward S. Drown, D.D. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.

American Poets and Their Theology. By Augustus Hopkins Strong, D.D., LL.D. The Griffith & Rowland Press, Philadelphia. \$1.

Dr. Strong judges American poets, not by their literary excellence, but by their spiritual value, and takes the Gospel of Christ as a standard by which spiritual values should be measured. By the gospel of Christ he understands the doctrines of Christianity as interpreted by a newer Calvinism. Appreciation of literary beauty is not wanting, but it is made wholly subordi-

The New Books (Continued)

nate to his main purpose—the religious significance of the authors.

WAR BOOKS

Adventures of the U-202 (The). An Actual Narrative. By Baron Spiegel von und zu Feckelsheim (Captain-Lieutenant, Commander of the U-202). The Century Company, New York. \$1.

Challenge (The): The Church and the New World Order. By Frederick Lynch, D.D. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. \$1.25.

Issue (The). By J. W. Headlam. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$1.

My-Man: Letters from a Wife to a Husband "Somewhere in France." By C. E. L. The George H. Doran Company, New York. 50c.

Revolt in Arabia (The). By Dr. C. Snouck Hurgronje. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 75c.

Student in Arms (A). By Donald Hankey. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$1.50.

With the Flying Squadron. Being the War Letters of the Late Harold Rosher to his Family. Introduction by Arnold Bennett. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.25.

EDUCATIONAL

After College—What? By Robert Bolwell. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. 75c.

High School (The): A Study of Origins and Tendencies. By Frank Webster Smith. Sturgis & Walton, New York. \$2.

Modern High School (The): Its Administration and Extension. Edited by Charles Hughes Johnston. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$1.75.

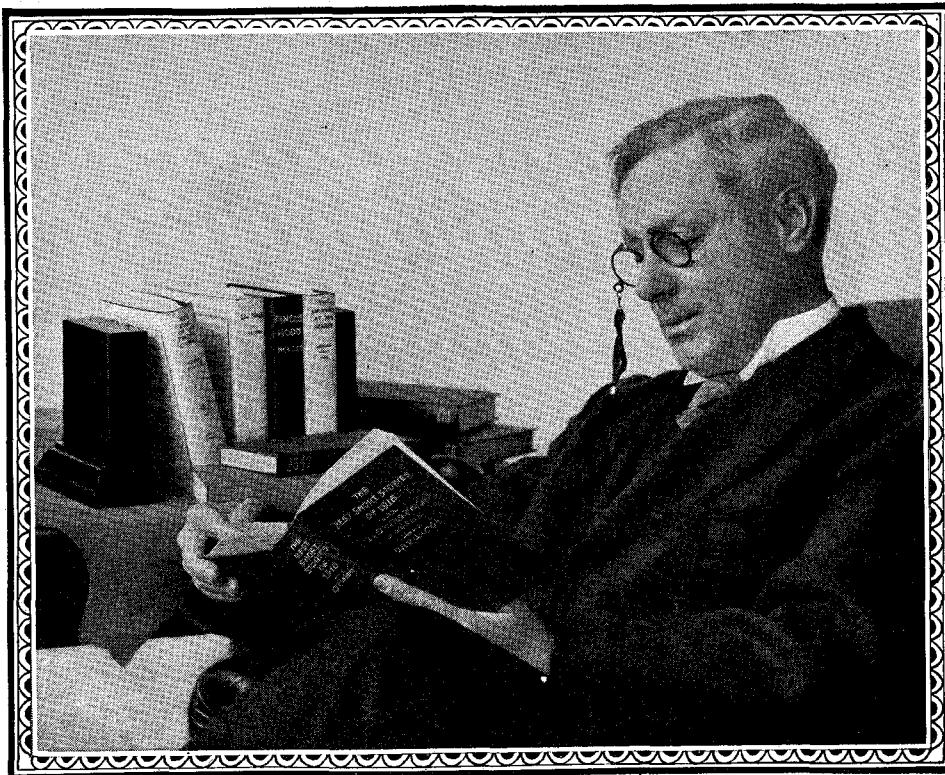
Problems of Secondary Education. By David Suedden. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$1.50.

Short Stories and Selections. For Use in the Secondary Schools. Compiled and Annotated, with Questions for Study, by Emilie Kip Baker. The Macmillan Company. 25c.

SCIENCE

Growth of Medicine (The). From the Earliest Times to About 1800. By Albert H. Buck. The Yale University Press, New Haven. \$5.

It is not often that a book of scientific scholarship is written in such a spirit and style as to be full of interest to the lay reader. Such a book is Professor Breasted's "Ancient Times," recently reviewed in these pages. Such a book is "The Growth of Medicine." The author, Dr. Buck, a well-known aural surgeon, was formerly Professor of Diseases of the Ear in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and he has for many years been an important contributor to the literature of medicine and surgery in this country. "Very few persons," he says in his Preface, "will challenge the truth of the statement that in the United States and Canada there are not many physicians who possess even a slight knowledge concerning the manner in which the science of medicine has attained its present power as an agency for good, or concerning the men who played the chief parts in bringing about this great result." This is chiefly due to the fact that there is no good literary history of medicine in English. The author's purpose is to supply this want, and he has done so with marked success. His pages bear the indications of sound scholarship in various fields—in the classics, in French and German, in social and political history, in historical biography, and in the scientific discoveries of physicians and surgeons of all nations from the earliest times to the present. The care with which the book has been prepared is indicated alone by the bibliography which is printed at the conclusion of the volume, and various allusions in the text clearly point to the fact that Dr. Buck must have spent much time in Europe and its libraries



SUNK deep in the leathery comfort of a great-chair; fire crackling briskly; mellow lamp-light flooding over your shoulder—you rest and read. Comfortable reading is the reading one does in the evening, at home. It's a time of rest for the body and a time of play for the mind, to freshen you up for the work of tomorrow. Not heavy, necessarily—possibly very light; but something with a thought—a point of departure for your own thinking.

The Middle Pasture

By Mathilde Bilbro

The bolt of lightning that killed Grandfather Crawford left a tangled web of misunderstanding, but Bea and Billy and Mary and Carey, who were playmates in the forbidden Middle Pasture, showed the way out. And of course there was Dr. Phil—but read for yourself, or read aloud, this wholesome story of a Southern town and its love affairs.

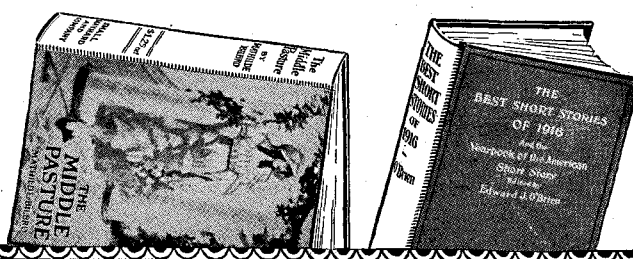
Illustrated \$1.25 net.

The Best Short Stories of 1916

Edited by E. J. O'Brien

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"We're just as intelligent as the Randolphs, dear, and it seems a shame we don't utilize our spare time to *improve* ourselves.

"Let's *do* it. I know the way. Let's join

The Mentor Association

and learn some one thing every day." The Mentor Association has over 100,000 members who, like you, are interested in worth-while things; who have found that such things must be a part of every well-rounded existence, and who realize that they haven't the time or special training to dig deep into all subjects.

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For Instance

"The Mentor" of January 2nd contained an unusually interesting article on "Keeping Time" by C. F. Talman of the United States Weather Bureau, and showed clearly just how the time has been determined by mankind from the beginning, and the various modern ways of keeping it.

On January 15th "The Mentor" took to all members a delightful account of "American Miniature Painters," in an article by Mrs. Elizabeth Lounsbury.

The February 1st issue was devoted to the consideration of many famous precious gems, such as the Koh-i-noor diamond—a fascinating article by Esther Singleton.

W. J. Henderson, well-known music critic, wrote the February 15th issue which dealt with "The Orchestra."

"Brazil" was the subject of a "travelogue" by E. M. Newman in "The Mentor" for March 1st, and you can imagine the beauty of the accompanying pictures which show the wonder sights of Brazil.

These are but examples. The texts, from time to time, reach into the realms of Fine Art, Travel, History, Biography, Literature, Music, Domestic Art, Nature and Popular Science. Each is lavishly illustrated in addition to the separate gravures or color pictures.

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The New Books (Continued)

in the preparation of this history. But although the basic quality of the book is scholarship, it is far from being dry, and its English style is clear and delightful. The physician will find in it scientific facts about his profession which he can obtain elsewhere only through exhaustive research in libraries or original documents, and laymen will find in it biographical and historical sketches and records which have a very human as well as a professional value. A word should be said regarding the credit which this unusual volume reflects on Yale University. It is physically a fine piece of bookmaking, well printed, well illustrated, and well indexed. The Yale University Press has availed itself in the publication of the book of the fund provided by the Williams Memorial, thus exercising one of the real functions of a university, which should be to encourage and promote scholarly research, and to give to the public the results of this research in a form that will contribute to the general culture of the community. Any physician who desires to have his lay friends appreciate the achievements and the real nobility of the great profession of medicine would do well to encourage the laity to read Dr. Buck's volume after he has read it himself.

MISCELLANEOUS

Hygiene in Mexico. A Study of Sanitary and Educational Problems. By Alberto J. Pani. Translated by Ernest L. de Gogorza. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$1.50.

The name of the author of this book is now well known, thanks to his participation in the recent conferences of the Mexican-American joint commission. As originally written in Spanish the book ought to be valuable in Mexico, but in the United States its appeal will be only to the specialist.

Law (The): Business or Profession? By Julius Henry Cohen. The Banks Law Publishing Company, New York. \$2.50.

Letters to a Young Housekeeper. By Jane Prince. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$1.35.

Mary Frances First Aid Book (The). By Jane Eayre Fryer. The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia. \$1.

Mechanisms of Character Formation. An Introduction to Psychoanalysis. By William A. White, M.D. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.75.

Pruning Manual (The). By L. H. Bailey. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.

This is the eighteenth edition of Dean Bailey's authoritative volume on the art of pruning. The new edition contains all the admirable features of its predecessors, together with many new facts and illustrations.

Story of the Trust Companies (The). By Edward Ten Broeck Perine. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$2.

World's Minerals (The). By Leonard J. Spencer. Appendix by W. D. Hamman. The F. A. Stokes Company, New York. \$2.75.

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